TWELVE PAGES.

THE Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,447—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
23rd Sept	EGYPT	8000	....	—
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Octr	ARABIA	8000	....	..
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000	....	..
28th "	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000
4th Nov.	DELHI	8000	......	—
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10500
18th "	MOREA	11000	....	—
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	....	—
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	12500	....	—

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORT SAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	....	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	....	..
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	....	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th "	*ARCADIA	7000	....	...
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
30th "	MARMORA	10500	....	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of Athens.	5594	30 Aug.	23 Sept.	12 Oct.	...
City of York.	7810	19 Sept.	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna.	4672	30 Sept.	25 Oct.	17 Nov.	...
City of London.	9000	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	21 Nov. For Calcutta	
City of Benares	6973	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec. 1912	19 Dec. 1912
City of Birmingham	7000	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan.	...
City of Athens	5594	30 Nov.	23 Dec. 1912	13 Jan.	16 Jan.
City of York	7810	16 Dec. 1912	8 Jan.	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	4 Jan.	27 Jan.	...	13 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan.	5 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	16 Feb.	13 Mar.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7000	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	6 Apr.	..
City of Vienna	4672	...	...	...	13 Apl.
City of Athens	5594	2 Mar.	24 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7800	12 Mar.	3 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	578	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,021	489	839
" Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewards.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2134	Mon. 25th Sept.	9 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.
Dumra	1695	Thurs. 28th Sept.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Dwarka	1695	Fri. 29th Sept.	6 a.m.†	direct.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 21st Sept. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Maida," 1951 tons, on Wednesday 27th Sept., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on or about 5th October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada," 3269 tons, on or about 23rd September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

23rd September, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr 1911
Bohemia	4284	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Nov. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Dec. "
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Koerber	5123	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1912.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Cleopatra	4039	...	16th Feb. 1912
Semiramis	3999	...	1st Mar. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Habsburg	3979	...	1st April "
Cleopatra	4039	...	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Habsburg	3979	...	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
China	6017	P. Pavissich	27th Dec. 1911
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	28th Jan. 1912
Persia	5895	S. Clinnak	26th Feb. "
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. "
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April "
a Austria	7588	G. Raicich	28th " "
China	6017	P. Pavissich	28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	6016	B. Cobol	27th June "

a Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	" 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
China	P. Pavissich	6017	23rd Sept. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH
JOHORE,
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
Do HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 5,75,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods between October and May.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

CALCUTTA BRANCH will open 1st November, in Bankshall Street.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	" 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

POONA RACES.

BINOCULARS.—

The new series of Binoculars have met with an excellent reception since introduced. There is no doubt that these glasses are much appreciated by the public on account of

1. Neat and handy form.
2. Convenient focussing.
3. High Optical qualities.
4. Increased field of view.
5. Enhanced sterios-copic effect.
6. Greater illumination.

GOERZ'
NEO-TRIEDER.
HELI-TRIEDER.
TRIEDER.
PAGOR
GLASSES.

No binocular at present on the market whether by a first class maker or not combines perfect optical qualities in the light and handy form as that of the GOERZ' MODELS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL" 150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED "SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET "SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B. MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s "ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine,
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
White Rose 150° " "
Chester 125° " "
Devoe's 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins and in bulk from yellow carts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING CAKES.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING FLAGS.
WEDDING FAVORS.
WEDDING CRACKERS.
WEDDING RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the public that when buying OLIVE OIL they should see that the same is the real produce of the OLIVE TREE as there are several kinds of so-called Olive oils which are only Cotton Seed Oil.

We as Agents for the world renowned FIRM of FERDINANDO NENCIONI of PISA (ITALY) who has been awarded a score of GOLD MEDALS for their produce at the Principal Exhibitions of the World are in a position to guarantee our OLIVE OIL, to be what it is actually called and to have no admixture whatever.

AVOID therefore the poisonous stuff and buy the genuine produce of OIL from the OLIVE TREE, obtainable only.

FROM

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF ATHENS",

ARRIVED on the 22nd September, 1911.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 22nd Sept. 11.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 445, for three Shares, Nos. 6230, 6231, 6232, in the BANK OF BOMBAY, originally issued in the name of Budroodin Tyabjee and last endorsed to JHAVERVAHOO, widow of JERAJ MAKANJI, has been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID, due notice thereof has been given to the Bank, and all persons are warned against dealing with the Shares Certificates in any way.

BHIMJI JAIRAJ MAKANJI,
Bombay, 20th September, 1911.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC LONDON.

THE LAST DATE of ENTRY for the THEORY EXAMINATION, is WEDNESDAY, September 27th, 1911.

EDGAR FAULKNER,
Local Secretary,
The Anchorage, Bombay.

WANTED.

EUROPEAN, young, energetic and of good address TO CANVASS for ADVERTISEMENTS. One with previous experience preferred. Apply with credentials to GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

NOTIFICATION.

TO be issued by the Director-General of the Post Office, on receipt of intimation that a Post Office will be required with a Force in the field. This notification will be republished in Army Orders, by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Copies of the notification will then be distributed amongst the Officers Non-commissioned Officers, and men of every Regiment and Corps, European or native, so that each individual may know precisely what instructions to leave behind regarding his correspondence when his Regiment or Corps is ordered on field service. Copies will also be supplied to heads of departments attached to the field force for distribution to contractors, agents, clerks, and other members of their establishments. The conditions under which articles may be posted should be explained beforehand to servants accompanying their masters on service, and by Commanding Officers to all camp followers.

The following Notification is issued as to the conditions under which correspondence and parcels may be sent between India and the Abor Expeditionary Force.

FROM INDIA TO THE FIELD,

Mode of addressing correspondence.

Correspondence posted in India for delivery in the field, should be addressed as follows:—

A. B.

Regiment, Battery, Staff Appointment or Department,
Abor Expeditionary Force.

No Post-town should be added to the address, and care should be taken to specify clearly in each case the Regiment, Battery, Staff Appointment or Department of the person addressed.

What may be sent.

Unregistered letters, postcards, newspapers, book-packets, and parcels (private and service) may be posted in India for delivery in the field.

Prepayment of Postage compulsory.

Full prepayment of postage on all articles is compulsory.

N.B.—Officers commanding units proceeding on Field Service should warn the Troops, followers, etc., to inform their correspondents of the necessity for fully prepaying the postage on all articles.

DELIVERY.

Articles of the letter mail will be delivered through orderlies. Parcels will also be delivered through orderlies in the absence of written instructions to the contrary from the addressees. The receipt of the person to whom a parcel is delivered will be taken on the usual form of receipt.

N.B.—Any person who does not wish his parcels delivered through an orderly must give notice in writing to the Field Post Office by which he is served.

No Registration, Insurance, Value-Payable Post or Money Orders.

Letters cannot be registered, nor can letters or parcels be insured, for despatch from India to the field. No article can be accepted for despatch to the field by value-payable post. Money orders will not be issued in favour of payees in the field.

FROM THE FIELD TO INDIA.

What may be sent.

Unregistered Letters, Postcards, and Book Packets may be posted to addresses in India or places abroad. Prepayment of postage is optional, except in the case of postcards; but if postage is not fully prepaid, the articles will be charged on delivery with double the deficiency under the usual RULES. No Registered or Insured Letters, no parcels, and no value-payable articles can be posted for despatch by any Field Post Office. This restriction will not however apply to the despatch of such articles from the base post office.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders will be issued on India at inland rates of commission. Remittances by telegraphic money orders can also be sent on the ordinary conditions.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Savings Bank deposits will be received at all field post offices for credit, free of charge, to Post Office Savings Bank accounts in India. Depositors who already have accounts with the Post Office Savings Bank will be required to produce their pass books when making deposits at field post offices. Savings Bank deposits tendered at field post offices will be subject to the ordinary rules for depositors in Post Office Savings Banks.

FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER.

What may be sent.

Only Unregistered Letters, Postcards, Newspapers, and Book Packets may be posted at one Field Post Office for delivery from another Field Post Office.

Full prepayment of postage is compulsory.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters, Postcards, Packets, and Parcels can be sent from India to the field at official rates of postage. The full postage must be prepaid in all cases.

Service parcels cannot be sent from the field to India, but other official articles can be sent without prepayment of postage. The charge on delivery in India will be made at the prepaid rates.

Service parcels cannot be sent between field offices. Other official articles can be sent between field offices free of all postage, if properly superscribed and franked.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage Stamps (including postcards and embossed envelopes), both ordinary and service, can be purchased at any Field Post Office.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Vestry of St. Andrew's Church, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 6 P.M., to alter Rule VII of the Constitutions and Rules of the Society and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

J. CAMERON,
Hon. Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

INTRODUCTION OF 1ST AND 2ND CLASS RETURN TICKETS FOR DISTANCES 100 MILES AND UNDER:—

WITH effect from 1st October, 1911, First and Second Class Return Tickets between any two Stations, distant 100 miles and under will be issued over this Railway at 1½ fares for the Double Journey, and be available for completion of the Return Journey as under:—

(1). Between any two Stations distant 1 to 35 miles on the day of issue or on the following day or if issued on Saturday will be available for completion of return journey on the following Sunday or Monday. No break of journey will be allowed.

(2). Between any two Stations distant 36 to 100 miles will be available for completion of return journey within 4 days including the date of issue. No break of journey will be allowed.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13th Sept., 1911.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

THE SERVICES of some non-Departmental Telegraphists may be REQUIRED, in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the period of the Delhi Durbar. The rate of pay offered will be Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2 per day according to men's qualifications in Morse sending and receiving. Intending applicants are requested to please apply in writing to the SUPERINTENDENT-IN-CHARGE, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

ON and from 1st September, 1911, the following three Camp Stations on the Delhi Durbar Railway will be OPENED for through booking of Goods traffic of all descriptions.

1. Kingsway Station.
2. Provincial Camp Station.
3. Imperial Service Camp Station.

Goods traffic may be booked through to these Camp Stations via Delhi from all Stations on the G. I. P. Railway.

Consignors are requested, in their own interests, to ascertain from their Delhi constituents at which Camp station it will be most convenient for them to effect delivery and goods should be consigned accordingly. Constituents at Delhi ordering goods for delivery in the Delhi Durbar area should take the precaution of intimating to the despatchers the particular Camp Station to which the goods are to be booked. Special distinctive labels have been supplied to important goods booking centres on the G. I. P. Railway and when goods are despatched in small Consignments, insufficient to form a complete wagon load, Consignors are advised to see that the distinctive label for the particular Camp Station to which their goods have been booked, are affixed to their packages.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 31st August, 1911.

NOTICE.

No. 6215-A.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by contract from 1st November 1911 to 31st December 1912 of about 8,000 tons of Dutton's Welsh or Davison's West Hartley Steam Coal at Bombay, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, up to 3 P.M. (Standard Time) on Tuesday, the 3rd October 1911, after which hour no tender will be received.

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government officer, but to stand in the name of the owner, interest being made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post; if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

3. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed Tender and Schedule Forms will be summarily rejected.

4. Printed Tender Forms and any other information in connection with this contract can be obtained at this office.

5. Each Tender is to be superscribed "Tender for Supply of Dutton's Welsh or Davison's West Hartley Coal at Bombay."

F. DOBSON,
for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard,
Bombay, 25th August 1911.

NOTICE.

THE AUCTION SALE of 2320 TONS of MYSORE SANDALWOOD, 1911, will be held as follows:—

Shimoga District........	13th to 20th November.
Kadur........................	23rd to 27th November.
Hassan	30th November.
Bangalore....................	4th December.
Mysore........................	13th to 16th December.

2. Particulars of lots and quantities of each kind will be published in October, 1911, in the 'Mysore Gazette.'

M. MUTHANNAH, R. B.,
Conservator of Forests in Mysore.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.	NORTH-WEST ROUTE
Corridor—Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi, from 1st November.	Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi from 1st November, via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.
DOWN.	DOWN.
Bombay (Colaba) D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba) D. 21-30
Delhi .... A. 6-45	Delhi .... A. 8-45
UP.	UP.
Delhi .... D. 22-45	Delhi .... D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba) A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba) A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special Fast Express Goods Service will run daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1911

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

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MOTOR ACCESSORIES.—We specialize in these. Spare parts stocked. A call will convince you as to the smartness and utility of our goods. No uphill prices. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co. 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers, Box 2693, care of this Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000, 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 31/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,

No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. W. Bullock, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Bandora Hill, Bandora next to Khoja's sanitarium, valuable teak and blackwood household furniture such as dining table and chairs, sideboard what-nots, partition screen, Singapore cane furniture, China vases, semi-grand piano by John Broadwood and Sons, iron bedsteads, cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables, rubber-tyred victoria and horse, glass and crockeryware, garden plants, roller, etc.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs single and double almyrahs, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, cupboards, new phonographs, double door Austrian safe, 1 Asbestos mirror door Chubb's safe, 30 by 22 by 22 inches. 1 William Typewriting machine, 1 Enlarging and 1 Panoramic cameras.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 643 of 1911 (Budhan Cassum vs. Mariambai) gold and silver few coins, silver ornaments, woollen shawls, cotton and silk sarris, cholees, jari pichody, furniture, copper utensils, etc.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. K. O. Kraft, such as cupboards, chest-of-drawers with glass, table, chairs, iron bedstead, wearing apparels, &c.

At 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

The property of a Parsee gentleman—

1 rubber-tyred light vis a-vis, with a handsome bay Arab horse and harness.

Also 1, rubber-tyred office shigram.

1 rubber-tyred victoria.

By order of Mr. Piraji Moruji Podkar, the transfer mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mahomedbhai Esoofbhai Jariwalla, the mortgagor—

1-4 cylinder Beeston Humber, 15-20 H. P. six seated motor car, in working order.

1 single cylinder 4 seated 6 to 8 H. P. De Dion motor car, in working order.

IMPORTANT TO QUARRY CONTRACTORS AND MACHINERY MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Quarry Machinery of the Hyderabad Granite Co., at Lingampali, 2nd Station from Hyderabad, Deccan.

Under instructions, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of October 1911 and the following day (sale commencing at 11 a.m. each day), at the above address, the property of the Hyderabad Granite Co., sold upon the completion of the contract for which the above Company was formed between Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves and Nawab Kamal Yar Jung, for the purpose of carrying out certain contracts for the supply of Granite for the New Dock Works, at Bombay.

Valuable English plant specially imported since 1907. The machinery to be sold includes steam cranes, a multitubular boiler (Gwynne & Co., London,) air compressing plant (Richard Schram & Co., London,) a screw cutting and surfacing lathe, compressed air driven stone dressing plant hand cranes, anvils, trucks, rails and all other plants, and tools, in use at a quarry in full working order, and including a large quantity of corrugated iron sheets, some bullocks and carts and office and bungalow furniture.

Catalogues giving full details will be supplied on application to Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, 16 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY the 24th September

SALE of valuable Artistic furniture, at Chowpati.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell off by Public Auction without reserve TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 24th September at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at Inverarity Building, 2nd floor behind the Orient Club at Chowpati the very valuable and artistic designed household furniture such as single and double door teak, blackwood and mahogany mirrored and tiled fancy almyrahs, new fashioned tapestry and velvet lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, ladies' and gents' writing tables Chipendale pattern corner and side cabinets, rich tapestry lined Chesterfield sofa, vitophone with 75 records, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, marble and tile topped fancy tables and teapoys, tapestry and leather lined bedroom sofas, cane and cushion verandah benches, office cupboards, chest of drawers without and with chivel glass teak and iron single and double bedsteads, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, Curzon, easy, low and rocking chairs, Brussel's carpets, teapoys, hatstand, silk Rajais, meetsafe, etc, etc, the property of Ratilal Maneklal Esq., late Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah Saheb of Bhavnagar and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic drawing, dining and bed room furniture by Breslauer at No. 17 Cuffe Parade on Colaba Reclamation near the Colaba Railway Station.

On THURSDAY, the 28th September, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co, Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at No. 17 Cuffe Parade on Colaba Reclamation the very valuable and artistic mahogany stained drawing, dining and bed room furniture by Breslauer such as Chesterfield coach and easy chairs, ladies' coach, round and square tables, ladies' writing table and chairs, ladies' easy chairs, hanging book cases, occasional round and card tables, book-case, large green and small red Jaipore carpets, large durrie antique China jar, Cashmere embroidered curtains, China silk embroidered purdah, bazaro phulcaries drapes, large round brass tray and bowls, lot of valuable books, dining room table and chairs, dinner wagon, side-board, Indian carpet, rich glass and crockery and best platedware, iron bedsteads with wire and horse hair mattresses, mirror door wardrobes dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, etc, etc, the property of S. J. Tellery, Esqr.

N. B.—The above entire furniture is made by Breslauer and is in excellent condition.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1911.

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A Lecture delivered
BY
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... ,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND......... ,,	3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL
Packed Free. All charges Prepaid to your door direct from our Factory. Highest-grade British-made MEAD
COVENTRY FLYERS
WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS.
Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Brooks's Saddles, etc.
LATEST MODELS £3. 10s. to £9
Tyres and accessories half usual prices.
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MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 328. LIVERPOOL.

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TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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Each succeeding line...	,, 0-8

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Fourth Insertion ...	,, 2-8	do.
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Minimum charge ...	,, 6-0	do

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 23rd instant at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

By order of Mr. Jasraj Behra and on account and risk of Bai Dinbai Bomanji Bhandak one semi-grand piano.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham in good order.

1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred Madras built vis-a-vis, in very good order.

By order of the General Engineering Co. and on account and risk of Kumar Fateh Singh Bhosle of Nagpore.

One 14-16 H. P. 4 cylinder new "Darracque" car 1910 model London built 5 seated Body-De-Luxe, side entrance complete with hood, curtains, folding wind screen, two side and one tail lamps, jack pump, horn and tool bag.

On account and risk of the concerned—

One 14 H. P. 4 cylinder, 5 seated "Valpes" French car, side entrance, painted green, condition good as new.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, AT LOWER MAHIM, NEAR DADAR.

Suit No: 44 of 1909.

Murzello vs. Murzello.

Under instructions from R. D. Setana, Esqr., the receiver, appointed herein, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY the 24th instant, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground known as Vaval, situated at Lower Mahim, within the Island of Bombay, and within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, bearing Collector's Old No. 307, New No. , Old Survey No. 328, New Survey No. 1600, containing by admeasurement 12,381 sq. yds or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, and Registered by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 4462, 4463, 4464, Street No. 822-23-24, Bhandarwada Road, and standing in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, and of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay, in the name of the deceased Daniel Francisco-Murzello, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by Public Gully, on or towards the west, Bhandarwada Road, now called Mahim Bazar Road, on or towards the north partly by the Oart of Harrivallabhdas Balgowindas and partly by the Oart of N. S. DeSalvador, and on or towards the south partly by the Oart of Harrivallabhdas Balgowindas, partly by the Oart of N. S. DeSalvador and partly by the Oart of Damodar Moroba.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground known as Bomblem, situated at Lower Mahim within the Island of Bombay, and within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, bearing Old No. 155, New No. 3769, Old Survey No. 353, New Survey No. 1475, containing by admeasurement 2,138 sq. yds. or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, and Registered by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3505, Street No. 969 Hasali Tank Road, standing in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, and of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, in the name of the said deceased Daniel Francisco-Murzello, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by Hasali Tank Road, on or towards the west by the Oart of N. S. DeSalvador, on or towards the north by the Oart of D. Wallee, and on or towards the south by the Oart of J. F. Rodrigues.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground known as Boghet, situated at Dadar, Lower Mahim, within the Island of Bombay and within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay bearing Collector's Old No. 4, New No 3445, Old Survey No. , and New Survey No. 1464, containing by admeasurement 5,798 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, and Registered by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 3193-95, Street No. 657-59, and standing in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, and of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay, in the name of Daniel Francisco-Murzello, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the Oart of Moroba Balaji, on or towards the west by the Portuguese Road, on or towards the north partly by the Oart of Rambaswoo Bhonde and partly by the Oart of , and on or towards the south by the Oart of S. D. Almeda.

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground known as Romperas, situated at Lower Mahim, Dadar within the Island of Bombay and within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay bearing Collector's Old Nos. 343, 343, New Nos. 4073, 4,075, Old Survey No. 357, and New Survey No. 1450, containing by admeasurement 9156 sq. yds. or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, and Registered by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 4321, Street Nos. 681,682, Portuguese Church Road, and standing in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue and of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay, in the name of Daniel Francisco-Murzello, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the Oart of Dr. DeSilva, on or towards the west by the Hasali Tank Road, on or towards the north by the Oart of D. Wallee, and on or towards the south by the Portuguese Road.

The above will be sold in separate lots on Plot No. 4 known as "Romperas."

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta and Somji, Solicitors, at Ball Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Lady Jamshedji Road, and Gopi Tank Road.

Under instructions from Lalitabai, widow of Mangaldas Harivalabhdas and Mr. Chandulal Vajubhai Divan, the executrix and executor of the said Mangaldas Harivalabhdas. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on the respective dates mentioned below, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on each day, the following:—

Lot No. II.

Property called "Degapalle" or "Digipal," at Upper Mahim, fronting the Lady Jamsetji Road.

Sale THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax ground or oart of cocoanut plantation, called "Degapalle" or "Digipal," containing by admeasurement 16989 square yards, (in the Collector's bill stated to be 17451 square yards) or thereabouts, with a bungalow and dwelling-house together with the messuages, tenement and buildings standing thereon, situate at Upper Mahim, fronting the Lady Jamsetji Road, on the eastern side thereof without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 254, New No. 3934, Old Survey No. 68, and New Survey No. 1-96, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward G. Nos. 5829 (1), 5829 (2), 5830, 5831 and 5832, Street Nos. 305, 305A., 306, 307 and 308, and formerly bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the said Lady Jamsetji Road and the oart of Allgee Shanker, on or towards the west by the public road of Upper Mahim and oarts of Bapu Pandya and Jafar Dabuly, on or towards the north by the public road and oart of Sao Miguel Church, and on or towards the south by the public road and oarts of Pestanji Bomanji Wadia, Pavlo Dias and Bapu Pandya and all which premises are in the occupation of the vendors and their tenants.

Lot No. III.

Property called "Woribram" or "Orerao" at Gopi Tank Road, Mahim.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of September 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground or oart of cocoanut plantation called "Woribram" or "Orerao", containing by admeasurement 2734 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenement, and buildings standing thereon, situate at Gopi Tank Road, Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 85, New No. 3627, Old Survey No 128, New Survey No. 1-1531, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward Nos. 4776 and 4777 (1) Street Nos. 105 and 106, and formerly bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the property of Laxmibai, widow of Bhagavantrao Vicajee, on or towards the west by a gully, on or towards the north by a public road, and on or towards the south by the oart of Babu Pandurang, and all which premises are in the occupation of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary, Fereira and Divan Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Samuel Street, near Wargadi, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Bai Walbai, widow of Ramji Govindji, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI, Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land containing by admeasurement 147 square yards or thereabouts, but in the old deed mentioned 1547-9 square yards as admeasuring, or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being on the western side and of Samuel Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 753, 1286, and New Nos. 6477, Old Survey Nos. 522 and 523, and New Survey No. 2563, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1526, and Street No. 78-21 and 25 and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the north by the property of Tejpal Kara, on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage and formerly by the property of Khoja Mahomed Rowji, and now by the property of Tulsidass Surji, on or towards the west by the said Samuel Street, and on or towards the east by the Essaji Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Owner, at their office No. 11 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1911.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers In
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

DR. LAZARUS'
SPLEEN PILLS
HAVE CURED THOUSANDS OF CASES OF ENLARGED SPLEEN.
Full Directions given in Wrapper
Prepared (only) by
E. J. LAZARUS & Co., Medical Hall. Benares.

Mr. APOTHECARY W. J. MONTGOMERY Madras Med. Estab. writes:—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of Enlarged Spleen etc., in all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some, I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain that those pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed.—Jalsa Deccan.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY,
NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, or sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOOKS FOR SALE.
ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CUNARD—Sept 2, at Lingcroft, York, the wife of Alick May Cunard, 5th Lancers, of a son.

MORIARTY—Aug 25, at Buckleigh Lodge, Westward Ho, the wife of Major Moriarty, of a son.

READY—Aug 29, at Ellerslie, Hawkhurst, Kent, the wife of Major B T Ready, the Welsh Regt, of a son.

SMYLY—Sept 6, at Millway Lodge, Andover, the wife of Capt Richard J Smyly, the Loyal North Lancashire Regt, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CARLILE—DOW—Aug 31, at St Joseph's Church, Dorking, Harold Glynn, son of the Rev Prebendary Carlile, of Dorking, to Irene, daughter of the late James Ramsay Dow, of Oporto and Wonham Manor, Betchworth.

PRICE—VEREY—Aug 29, at St Mary's, Twyford, Berkshire, Capt T Ross C Price, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), son of the late Col T Rose Price, C B, of Warrnambool, Australia, commandant of 2nd Victorian Rifles, to Dorothy Patience, daughter of H W Verey, Official Referee of the Supreme Court, and Mrs. Verey, of Bridge House, Twyford, Berkshire.

WATSON—EDE—Aug 31, at St Simon's Church, Southsea, Engineer, Capt Alfred D Watson, R N (retired), to Nina, widow of the late Henry Ede, Esq, of Southsea.

DEATHS.

BUXTON—Aug. 31, at Newtimber Place, Hassocks, Charles Sydney Buxton, son of the Right Hon Sydney Buxton, M P aged 27.

CONWY—Sept 5, at Bodrhyddan, Rhuddlan, North Wales, Marian, widow of the late Capt C G H Rowley Conwy, 2nd Life Guards, and daughter of the late Col Harford, Down Place, Berks.

LEE-JORTIN—Sept 2, at the British Vice-Consulate, Dieppe, Henry William Lee-Jortin, formerly lieut, 2nd Life Guards, and for the last forty three years British Vice-Consul at Dieppe.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

TIPPING—September 16, at Fairlands, Sidapur, Coorg, to Mr and Mrs P G Tipping, a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Rovers, Football Tournament, 5-30 p. m.
Meeting of the Bombay University, 5-45 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, Star Attraction "John Manchot's Lie". Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "Wisdom is knowing what to do next, skill is knowing how to do it, and virtue is doing it."—D. S. JORDON.

MAHALUXMEE FAIR.—The Mahaluxmee Fair will be held at Warden Road to-night and will continue for ten days.

REPORTED THEFTS.—A report is made to the police that on Thursday night some one removed three iron bars from the window of his room of one Gajanand living in Girgaum Road, thereby effecting an entrance and stole valuables to the extent of Rs. 990. In another case ornaments worth about Rs. 229 were stolen from the room of one Kanji Buttonsey in Gilder Street.

YOUNG MEN'S MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION.—Invitations have been issued to members of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association for an evening entertainment to be held on the night of the Id of Ramzan, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Anjuman Islam School Hall, New Nagpada, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY ARTICLED CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.—An ordinary meeting of the above Association will be held in the hall of the Law Library of the Government Law School, Bombay, at 4-30 p.m., S. T., to-morrow when Mr. M. C. Pandya, M. A., LL. B., will deliver an address on "The position of Hindu Widows in Western India" in regard to adoption. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, will preside.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.—In connection with the 44th anniversary of the local Prarthana Samaj, Prof. S. R. Bhandarkar will conduct Divine Service to-day (Saturday) at the local Prarthana Mandir, at 5-30 p.m. Mr. Y. O. Bhandarkar, B. A., LL. B. will addres the students on the "Students' Ideal" at 8-30 a.m, On Sunday and Mr. K. Natarajan B, A. will conduct Divine Service, the same evening at 5-30.

PROTEST AGAINST BOMBAY MUNICIPAL MATTERS.—Mr. M. A. Munshi, Managing Proprietor of the "Muslim Herald," informs us that he has "addressed letters to the Bombay Municipal Corporation against orders of the Municipal Commissioner and the Secretary for keeping the Mussulman public in the dark from public matters of the Corporation." Mr. Munshi further says, "in case, a favourable decision is not arrived at a meeting of the Corporation, a protest meeting of Mussalmans to that effect will be held, when a memorial will be drafted and sent to Government."

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, at 6-15 p.m., this evening:—

March	Cadiz	Valverde
Selection	The Girl of the Golden West	Puccini
Valse	Girls of Vienna	Ziehrer
Cornet Duett	Two Little Finches	Kling
Prœludium		Jarnefelt
Selection	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Two-Step	Popples	Moret

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THIS week's programme promises to be a fine one and the films advertised are from the best makers at home. "John Manchot's Lie" is not only a stirring military picture and pathetic and homelike in several of the scenes, but an enjoyable story. A Mexican legend brings before us, a vivid reminder of the terrible trials the Fathers had in the olden days preaching to the Indians on the American Frontier. This week we have a new comedian shown on the screen—"Little Moritz"—and judging by the description he promises to be a worthy acquisition to the roll of mirth-makers shown at the Excelsior. The other pictures are all in the actual good taste which characterises an "Excelsior" programme and should make business brisk during the coming week.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

A Reuter telegram from Vienna says that the wedding of the Archduke Charles Francis Joseph and Princess Zita of Parma will take place on Oct. 21 at Schwarzau Castle at Steinfeld (Lower Austria) The Emperor Francis Joseph will be present.

A marriage has been arranged between Capt. Giles Rooke, 10th Goorkha Rifles, eldest surviving son of Major-Gen. W. Rooke, late Royal Art, and Mrs. Rooke, of Ryde, and Hilda, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Pearce Foster, of Quarr Court, Binstead, Isle of Wight, and late of Hong Kong.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Robert D'Arcy Irvine, his Majesty's Indian Emigration Service, and Jeanne Athalie Hilda Johnston, nee Valleton de Boissiere.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in January, between Henry Cecil Lloyd Howard, 16th Lancers, only son of Col. Henry Richard Lloyd Howard, C. B., of his Majesty's Bodyguard, and late of the 16th Lancers, and Irene Frances Nora, elder daughter of the late Col. the Hon. G. H. Gough, C.B., 14th Hussars, and Mrs. Gough, of 2 Cadogan Square.

The rain charged clouds at Bhawnagar have disappeared since Tuesday last and hope of getting any rain has vanished.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

TRADE MARK SUIT.

Injunction Granted.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Hayward delivered judgment in the suit brought by Madon Sons and Company against F. R. Singara to restrain the defendant from selling "Quick's" ague specific and for various other reliefs. The Advocate-General and Mr. K. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. J. D. Davar, with Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, was for the defendant. The facts of this case have already been reported.

His Lordship in delivering his judgment, said that witnesses, who could talk in the vernaculars only, had pronounced the word "Quick" in a fashion which was likely to mix it up with the plaintiff's word "Squibb,"—Something like "Isquobi" "Isquick" and the like. Notwithstanding some differences in the packets used by the defendant, there was a considerable similarity likely to confuse a class of purchasers who had been buying Squibb's into taking up Quick's. The defendant had thought fit not to go into the witness-box to explain how and in what circumstances he came to put upon the market his Quick's in preference to the plaintiff's Squibb's. From the general get-up of the packing the Court had no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that Quick's was a deliberate imitation of Squibb's, likely to deceive purchasers into the belief that they were buying Squibb's instead of Quick's. As proof of this it was enough to find the designs of the one to be an obvious imitation of the other. Placing the two side by side the eye must be the judge. Differences in details would not be of much appraisable value. On the outside face of the packets of Squibb's of the plaintiff it was stated to have been prepaperd by the Popular Remedies Company, Bombay, and buyers were cautioned to observe that "none genuine unless signed by Madon Sons and Company." The preparation was described as "Swadeshi" prepared from Indian and American herbs. No eminent American Doctor Squibb was known to Mr. Welsh of Thomson and Taylor, or to Mr. Bingley of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, or to the witnesses Kanji or Nathu Valji. A careful consideration of the facts in evidence pointed to a conclusion that the name Squibb might have been suggested to the plaintiff from some catalogue or books, but there was never any misrepresentation or fraud by him, as had been alleged, that it was the preparation of any eminent doctor of America. There could be no object for it. On the contrary two witnesses, Nasarwanji N. Patel and Jamnadas J. Mehta stated that by the 2s. 6d. on. Quick's, they thought that the value being in shillings and pence, it was an English preparation. Taking into consideration the statement of witness, the reports, the circulars, advertisements, notices in newspapers, it appeared to him that it could not be held there was in this case any actual misrepresentation that Squibb's was an English prescription, or that the preparation was made in England and thus deceive the public.

On the issues, his Lordship found that the plaintiff was the manufacturer of Squibb's for twenty years past; it had become known to the public, and he had acquired a trade mark in it. Quick's bottles and general get-up were an infringement of the trade-mark, and a colourable imitation of it, such as to deceive buyers into the belief that they were Squibb's. As the claim for damages had been abandoned by the Hon. the Advocate-General, no finding was necessary on the issue relating to it. The relief to which the plaintiff was entitled, consequent upon these findings, was an injunction issued to the defendant restraining him (1) from using card-board wrappers or issuing any other colourable imitation of the plaintiff's wrapper; (2) from using the word "Quick" in connection with his Ague Specific, or any other colourable imitation of the word "Squibb." The defendant should deliver the card-board cases and bottles in his possession for the effacement of the objectionable labels; he should give up labels in his possession or control for destruction.

His Lordship, accordingly, passed a decree for the plaintiffs with all costs.

WIFE MURDERS HER HUSBAND.

ON the Appelate Side of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Russell and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar disposed of the appeal of Saku Bhakiay, who was convicted of abetment of the murder of her husband, by Mr. C. E. Palmer, Sessions Judge of Nasik and sentenced to transportation for life.

From the confession of the accused, it appeared that there was a second accused concerned in the murder. According to her it was arranged between the two accused that the deceased should be murdered and after the murder she should go and live with the second accused. Bhakiya was murdered on the 9th July, in a place arranged between the two accused, and the second accused gave the "koda", which the deceased was wearing at the time, to the first accused who concealed the same under a tree within the limits of Vai Lake, and subsequently produced them before the police.

The Sessions Judge remarked that she had rendered herself liable to the death penalty, but as there was some doubt as to the precise part she played, though she was privy to the murder, the lesser penalty of transportation for life would meet the ends of justice. The other accused was acquitted.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

LIGHT AND AIR SUIT.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Russell delivered judgment in the suit brought by Aishabibi, widow of the late Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, against Haji Ismail Haji Kasham in respect of her claims of light and air in her property situated at Mahim.

The facts of the case have already been reported.

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, reviewed the facts of the case and said he granted injunction restraining the defendant from obstructing the oart No. one window and directed the defendant to complete his house in a manner that the windows Nos. two and three might not be obstructed, and to remove the portion of his building on the east end forthwith. His Lordship ordered the defendant to pay Rs. 320 as compensation and all costs of the suit.

POLICE COURTS.

MAKING A FALSE COMPLAINT.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Morris, Inspector C.I.D., Bombay Police, charged A. W. Meek, recently third officer on board the s. s. "Badri," of the Arab Steamship Company, with making a false complaint to the police. Mr. Godinho, pleader. defended the accused.

The complaint against Meek was in July last that he had reported to Mr Mahomed Abdul Wahad Mishari, Managing Director of the Steamship Company, that Mr. Moriar, master of the s. s. "Badri", had stolen a quantity of brass fittings from the ship. He was sent to the Company's solicitors and the accused gave his statement to Mr. Payne, but the latter advised the Managing Director that it was not worth going to the Court. The matter was dropped, but a few days later the accused went to Sub-Inspector Bambard, and lodged a complaint of theft against the captain, at the same time representing himself as Manager of the Ship's Company. In consequence of this the captain charged the Manager with defamation.

Meek pleaded that he had lodged the complaint, because the Manager had told him to do so, and therefore he had signed the complaint as manager. Besides, he was told by Mr. Mishari that he would be appointed Manager of the Company.

Further inquiry stands adjourned.

Meek was then called upon to show cause in another case, why process should not be issued against him for forgery and also using false and fabricated evidence, in a case against himself in which he was convicted of cheating. It was alleged that Meek had caused certain alterations made to be in a shipping certificate.

Mr. Godinho, in showing cause on behalf of Meek, stated that the alleged alterations did not amount to any offence as it was not proved that they were dishonestly or fraudulently made.

The Magistrate discharged the notice.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Inspector Power charged Mohanji Poonja, a Hindu bill-collector, in the employ of Tribhovandas Dharamsey, with criminal misappropriation of Rs. 700, belonging to Ramji Chatterbhuj, cashier Jivanlal Kesrichand, agent of the Texas Kerosene Oil Company. Mr. Chattrapati, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Bapuji J. Dhondi, pleader, defended the accused.

The complaint was that the accused was entrusted by his master with two one thousand rupee notes to be paid to a hoondie for Rs. 1,500. The accused made the payment. The complainant alleged that instead of returning to him the balance of Rs. 500, he gave him four bundles each containing small notes for Rs. 100, and a bundle containing eight currency notes for Rs. 100 each, mistaking the latter bundle for one containing small notes for Rs. 100. Before the accused left the place, the complainant asked him if he had received Rs. 500, and he said "yes." Shortly afterwards the complainant found out his mistake, went to the accused's shop and asked if he had not got Rs. 1,200, instead of Rs. 500. The accused denied having received Rs. 1,200, and the complainant made a complaint to the police who arrested the accused.

The defence was that the accused had received only Rs. 500, Rs. 400 in small notes and one note for Rs. 100.

His Worship, in disposing of the case, observed that there were suspicious circumstances in the case, but the evidence was not sufficient to justify a conviction and acquitted the accused.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY LIEUT. STANLEY REED, COMMANDING, Bo. L. H.

Bombay, 23rd September.

1. There will be a drill for all members on Tuesday morning next, the 26th instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Khaki and hunting saddles.

Members not in possession of their Khaki uniform are requested to turn out in Mufti.

2. Evening.—Foot drill, Town Hall, from 6 p.m.

The Delhi Contingent are specially requested to attend.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 23rd September.

793 Detail of Parades—

Monday the 26th instant.—"G" Coy Parade at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m. All Recruits of the current season should endeavour to attend. Dress Mufti.

Tuesday the 26th instant.—"A" Coy Parade at the Town Custom House at 5 p. m.

II.—"E" Coy. Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-30 a. m. Dress.—Drill Order Mufti

Wednesday the 27th instant.—"D" Coy parade at the Telegraph Quarters at 7-30 a. m. Dress.—Mufti.

II.—"C" Coy parade at the Town Customs House at 6 p. m. Dress.—Mufti.

I.I.—"F" Coy Parade at St. Mary's College Byculla, at 6-15 p. m Dress.—Mufti,

Thursday the 28th instant.—"E", Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statues at 9-30 p. m. Dress Drill Mufti.

794. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
Sunday 24th instant —"D" Coy,
Thursday 28th instant —"F" Coy (Medicals).
Saturday 30th instant "C" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The Daily Mail Miniature Rifle Clubs Contes will be shot for by the Corps team at Carnac Road on Sunday 24th instant commencing at 9-30 a.m.

There will be a Regimental Boxing Tournament at the Skating Rink on Monday the 25th instant commencing at 9-30 p.m. sharp. All members attending should be in their places before that hour. Those entitled to wear Mess Kit should do so.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

862-10	Mehta and D Syed Budrudin Syed Mohiyadin vs Ahmed Alishah and others Jehangir M and S Ardeshir H D and Co.
622-10	Hiralal and Co Jamnadas Vijbhukhandas vs Sadashiv Narayen Ahware Mirza M and Co.
965-10	Mulla and M Karson Raja vs Mulji Pocha and another Khanderao H and M
991-10	Kanga and S Noor Mahomed Abdulla Nathu vs Bai Fatmabai widow and another Tyabji D and Co
995-10	Crawford B and Co The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay vs Gangabai widow and others Tyabji D and Co
1003-10	Craigie B and Co Tulsidas Tricumdas and Co vs The Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co Ld and another Payne and Co Daphtary F and D
1020-10	Daphtary F and D Vasantrao Anandrao Dhabolkar vs Babhurao Gunvantrao Sindhe and another D J Mantri
963-10	Little and Co New Pachore Manufacturing Coy Ld vs Damodha Jivan and others Madhoji K and C Pestonji R and K
1072-10	Payne and Co Gangabai widow vs Vallabhdas Tulsidas Ramji Edgelow G W and Co.
1116-10	Motichand and W Thakurdas Atmaram vs Purmanandas Ichalal and others Edgelow G W and Co.
826-10	Sadhooram Tunsookrai vs Harakchand Balchand Payne and Co
1099-10	Kanga and S C for Pauper, Shaikh Imam vs Mariambai Ardeshir H D and Co.
1111-10	Mehta L D Rajaram Vithal vs Bhimaji Shivaji Jamshedji R and D
1118-10	J R Patell and Co, Bapulal Amratlal and another vs Amratlal Magonlal and another Mehta and D
1121-10	Motichand and D Abdul Rahim Mahomed Narma and others vs the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and another Crawford B and Co
1172-10	Chitnis M and K, J C F D'Souza vs A P J D'Silva Norton and another In person Raghavaya B and N

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)
After the Chamber Matter is Over.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Commercial Cause.

493-11	Mirza M and M Settoni Gorio and Co vs Manilal Anoopram and Co in person.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Hayward.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

897-08	Mulji and K Macherla Ramanna and others vs Carmoory Venkette Lakhami Narsinham and other Raghvaya B and N, Mulla and N The Hon'ble the Advocate General of Bombay vs Jalbhai Ardeshir Sethna and others F P Pavri.
22-08	Mulla and M The Hon'ble the Advocate-General of Bombay vs Jalbai Ardeshir Sett and others F P Pavri.
586-10	Judah and S Tar Mahomed Haji Adamji vs. the Bombay Persia S N Co. Ld. Crawford B and Persia B and Co.
642-07	Tyabji D and Co. R D Sethna vs Lala Jeydayal and others.
252-07	Mirza M and M Messrs Umedbhai Ramdas vs Haji Abdulla Haji Soomar and another Mehta and D.
887-10	Jehangir and S Jehangir Dorabji vs Khurshedbibi widow and others Ardeshir H D and Co Captain and V
419-10	Tyabji D and Co Luchmondas Durgadas vs Vijenkatesh Vellinge Subnis and G
905-10	Wadia G and Co Muncherji Dhanjibhoy Ghaswala vs Merwanji Dhunjibhoy and another
596-10	Ardeshir H D and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Davabhai Tapidas and another Jamshedji R and D
696-10	M B Chotia Abdulla Haji Dada vs Tyab Abba and another Jehangir M and S Payne and Co.
1149-10	Ardeshir H D Co Ranchordas Kalliandas vs Mathurdas Gordhandas and others Captain and V Little and Co,

COUGHS, COLDS
AND
CONSUMPTION.

Few people seem to realize the grave consequences which follow the neglect of the common Cough and Cold. How many there are, to-day, suffering from Consumption, Chronic-Bronchitis, and Asthma, who by the timely use of proper means, might have averted these serious lung troubles, at their first approach! THE STANDARD REMEDY for Coughs and Colds is

CONGREVE'S
ELIXIR.

Its soothing and healing properties in Lung Complaints have been the subject of innumerable testimonials during its (nearly)

100 YEARS

of continuous success. It is known and most highly valued by the whole of the English-speaking world and should be given a permanent place in EVERY HOME. The following testimonial is only one of many thousands, the originals of which may be seen at any time. Mr. H. C. Berry, *of 180, Gulson Road, Coventry writes, 20th Sept. 1910:—"From January to August last I suffered from a most persistent and irritable cough and lung trouble. I tried several remedies but they all failed. I then took your Elixir with the result that the irritation in the throat and congestion of the lungs passed away. I have gained in weight and my friends remark how well I look.*

BE TIMELY WARNED! Some of the most dreaded lung diseases—Consumption, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Congestion of the lungs, Asthma, etc.—herald their approach by a slight cough and shortness of breathing and unless these symptoms be promptly treated, they may develope into incurable disease. Congreve's Elixir then, is and will always be

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THE FAMOUS FURKA PASS.

To be Ruined by a Railway.

The Furka, says Julian Grande, F. R. G. S., writing to the "Daily Mail" from Andermatt in mail week, is one of the finest passes if not the finest pass in the Alps. It is not, of course, a snow "col," that is to say, it is not under snow all the year round; but of all the passes over which a carriage road runs it is, to my mind, the most beautiful, not excepting even the Simplon or the Maloja.

Thousands and possibly tens of thousands of persons walk or drive over this pass every summer. I myself have been over it more than twenty times on foot, without ever growing tired of it. Mr. Whymper, who is now seventy-one years of age, and naturally has not now strength to dissipate over any and every mountain excursion, has chosen the Furka Pass, as one of the few expeditions which he hopes to carry out this summer—on foot, of course, on his way from Goeschenen to Grindelwald.

Perhaps his reason for being anxious to walk over the Furka once more this year is that this beautiful Alpine pass is soon to be spoiled for ever by a railway. Already preparations for the ugly iron monster are being made in the valleys approaching the pass. The concessions are granted to a French, not to a Swiss company; the capitalists are at work and the Furka Pass is doomed. Why the Swiss allow this defacement of one of their most beautiful passes I cannot tell, and they do not seem to know themselves. All that is certain is that it is to be defaced. The few peasants who live here, in Andermatt, which has a population of only about 800, or at the pretty little village of Hospenthal, with scarcely more than 200 inhabitants, or at Realp, at the foot of the Furka Pass, with fewer people still, do not want the railway, nor do the hotelkeepers seem to do so. The people who now drive over the Furka by diligence or carriage do not want it, and certainly those who walk over do not. Who then does?

"CLAPHAM JUNCTION OF EUROPE."

The railway, when constructed, can only be used for from three to three and a half months in the year, so that, so far as the inhabitants of the district are concerned, it will not be justified on the ground of public utility. The only excuse for it is that it will form a connecting link with other mountain railways, which have likewise been built for the benefit of the passing tourist. If Leslie Stephen were alive now, he would find "The Clapham Junction of Europe" a more fitting title for a book on Switzerland than "The Playground of Europe."

It is, however, still not too late to see the famous Furka Pass. The railway does not yet run over its flowery slopes, and the sound of the blasting of rocks has not yet begun to be heard among its mountains. I have just walked over it again myself, from Andermatt to Meiringen, in one day, one of the finest walks for a long summer day which could possibly be imagined, for those who have the strength to plod for eighty kilometres up and down hill and across a glacier.

It is, indeed, a long walk—first a steady rise of over 4,000 feet to the top of the Pass, and then a descent of over 6,700 feet to Meiringen, some of the way being fairly steep. I should not recommend everybody to do it in a day. Two days is the time usually taken over it.

So varied is the scenery, however, that this walk is not so tiring as might be imagined. In the Andermatt Valley, for instance, the hay is now being brought in and the grass by the wayside is blue with five or six sorts of campanulas, from the pale "bearded" variety to the little dwarf harebell, which flowers with such profusion that its plants are now compact masses of mauve-blue, wherever they occur. The heat, which has begun to dry up the flowers in the valleys, has not yet affected those of the Furka Pass. Moreover, all the way up to the summit from Andermatt the sound of running water is never absent. Streams, springs and waterfalls are everywhere, and the air is naturally cooler and all vegetation fresher from the presence of so much sweet water—spring water, not glacier water, for the most part.

WILD FLOWERS GALORE.

On the Andermatt side of the Pass I counted over fifty different kinds of wild flowers in about three-quarters of an hour. On the very summit, at nearly 8,000 feet, the slopes were beds of flowers—clumps of the purple Alpine aster, with its golden eye; quantities of the tall white campanula, which grows with thick spires of bloom, such as I have never seen elsewhere; masses of the Alpine forget-me-not and the dwarf harebell, and sheets of the golden Arnica montana, one of the gayest of mountain flowers. The marsh marigolds of English meadows, long ago over for this year in England, are still abundant all along the watercourses on the Furka Pass, although so much more brilliant in colour owing to the altitude as almost to seem another flower. Gentians were not over in the high places, and there were at least three or four kinds of them. Pansies, for some reason, only grew on top of the Pass, but there they were plentiful and full of flower. Alpenrosen were also out, and the tall, greenish-white veratrum in the meadows; while everywhere grew masses of yellow trefoils and potentillas and geums, and the beautiful bronze Alpine hawkweed. I even found the somewhat rare sulphur-yellow Alpine anemone out on the summit of the Pass.

It is, of course, only by walking and taking short cuts over meadows that all these different flowers can be seen and noted, for many of them will not grow close to dusty highways. For a time, while passing over the Rhone Glacier, wild flowers cease, but not for long, for the ice needs barely an hour to cross it, and as soon as the Nageli Gratli, as it is called, is reached, nearly 9,000 feet high, a few flowers may again be found growing close to a small, half-frozen lake, the Gratli See.

MARMOTS IN PLENTY.

The only living creatures to be seen here are marmots, but of them there are plenty. When coming over this part of the Furka the other day, I soon heard their shrill danger cry, and immediately afterwards I saw them running swiftly over a snowslope towards some rocks under which they evidently had their burrows. About here grows plentifully the little pink flowering Alpine plant with a cushion-like growth (silene acaulis), which peasants call "marmots' bread," because they say the marmots eat it.

The marmots, it is to be feared, are being terribly preyed upon, for all peasants attach great value not only to their skins and their flesh, but especially to their fat, which they consider a sovereign remedy for I know not how many ills. Marmot country does not last very long, however, and the descent by snowslopes and a rough steep path to the desolate Grimsel Hospiz, beside the "Lake of the Dead" soon begins. This lake was used as a burial place more than a hundred years ago, in the last year of the eighteenth century, when the French and the Austrians met at Grimsel. The Grimsel Hospiz has many associations for English people, for here it was that Tyndall, Huxley, Leslie Stephen, J. D. Forbes, and many others of those who first helped to make Switzerland generally known, spent some time studying the effects of glaciation and the movements of glaciers.

From whichever point of view this famous Furka Pass is regarded, indeed, whether from that of historical interest, association, or natural beauty, the regret cannot be diminished that it should have fallen a prey to the speculator.

THE ENGLISH DRAMA.

Suggestions for Improvement.

What can be done to improve the English drama, says Gordon Craig in the "Daily Mail."

There seems to me to be only one way, and that is to take the first step—and to do so without further postponement. The first step is to improve the theatre, for outside the theatre the drama exists only in a literary form and that is useless for the people. And now as to the way of improving the theatre—the theatre of England.

There are two divisions to the theatre; the theatre as art and the theatre as institution. There has always been in England a very large group of fanatics whose zeal is stronger than their capabilities, and who have always proclaimed in strident tones that there is nothing wrong with the theatre. These people like to be considered, above all things, as moderate and practical; but their moderation is so excessive that it has become an eccentricity, and they talk so much about the practical that they end by doing nothing. The things they abhor are the things which youth adores—vitality, belief in a cause, the love of what is beautiful, the dissatisfaction with what is ugly or unthorough. And these people are mostly very old. Theirs is no splendid age which is for ever young. Originality and vitality never bore such people. But it bores these eccentric people of whom I speak, and who are never so happy as when attempting to lower in the public estimation the work of some younger and more capable person than themselves.

When Riccoboni, the great actor of the eighteenth century, was asked what was necessary to reform the theatre, he replied: "The really best way to reform it would be to abolish it altogether." How like Mme. Duse's statement this is, who says: "To save the theatre, the theatre must be destroyed."

"TO SAVE—DESTROY."

Now it is quite obvious to everybody that these two authorities are, to begin with, speaking with sincerity. Secondly, they are speaking after a lifetime of experience and not from theory alone. And, thirdly; their advice is being taken; the theatre is practically being abolished in order that the theatre may be reborn. This is no conundrum. One says, "The King is dead, long live the King!" The year dies to make room for the year.

The particular theatre which these two authorities wish to see destroyed is that pretentious theatre which has always posed as being "artistic." The institution itself they know is as safe as all such institutions must be which appeal to the world at large. What they wish to destroy is this pretentious thing which has given existence to the word "theatrical." And in its place they wish for something which is living, which does not pretend. In art it does not matter what bad quality a work may possess provided it first of all has life—and provided it does not pretend to have life. It is exactly life that the art of the theatre no longer possesses. It is for this reason that I say that Signor Riccoboni's and Mme. Duse's statements are coming true. The destruction commenced long ago, and anyone who wishes to see for himself the ruined state of the art can do so by going to one of the representative theatres in London in a few weeks.

What an opportunity, then! Realising this, we can really congratulate ourselves. We are on the very eve of a Renaissance.

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

And as the problem is before us now as to what should be done to improve the drama, I am going to seize this opportunity of presenting a plan, and that without any further beating about the bush. I have been waiting for this opportunity for about eight or ten years. In that time I have travelled through Europe and seen the state of the European theatre. People are even good enough to say that I have had some little influence on the European theatre. And now that I have come home, I think I might make myself of some little use to the Englishman's theatre. I am not at all ambitious to produce plays nor to shine in the limelight as an actor, nor am I in the least ambitious to make money, or even that my name should be connected with the work I may accomplish. But one thing I am very ambitious to do. It is to make the English theatre the first in the world. That can be done provided that there are steps taken immediately and that the first step is taken in its right order.

The first step is to found a school for the study of the whole art. With this art is connected several crafts. In this it resembles architecture very closely. The whole art is called the drama. The crafts are: Play production; acting; stage managing; scene designing and executing; dancing; and so forth. There are hundreds of minor and very difficult crafts which cannot be mentioned here for lack of space. Now, supposing these crafts in England had reached their perfect stage of development, they would still be practically useless to the theatre, because all the craftsmen practice apart from each other and in no relation to each other's work. Unity is lost when the craftsmen work apart. In the school that I propose the craftsmen would all work together.

We have so often heard of a beautifully painted scene being ruined by the lighting, and we have heard of an actor's appearance being ruined by the same cause. We have heard of the actor's voice being ruined by the scene and the play being ruined by both. I have even heard of plays that have ruined actors. And this is all a great pity, because it is all needless. All this can be rectified by such a school as I propose, for if I prove by tests and before an audience of selected authorities that a solution can be found for all the problems which at present hamper the artists, we shall hear no more nonsense about difficulties and impossibilities. The theatre shirks slight difficulties by enlarging their proportion.

THE SCHOOL FOR THE STAGE.

There are some people who pretend that the stage itself is a school, but anybody who has had experience knows that there is no time to make experiments during the short space of time reserved for producing a play. Then, pray, when can experiments be made? The answer comes: There is no time for making experiments. Hence we still have witches in the air suspended by wires, and actors who do not know how to speak the lines of Shakespeare. I grant that it is very difficult to speak the lines of Shakespeare, but it is a pity that we, of all nations, do not take the trouble to find out how to do so. If schools already exist for the purpose, I think we ought to know how they are directed, for the results which reach us are not very inspiring.

Very well, then. Let a new school be tried. Let it be supported by all those who wish to see the theatre keeping pace with the other institutions and with the other arts. When we get our National Theatre, what have we to put into it? The same old box of tricks? This alas! is all that will go into it, if you employ the same old men and their old-fashioned ideas. You will then have wasted half-a-million pounds. It will be another muddle. I intend to put my proposal before a committee of artistes and others. I want it understood that already the majority of the artistes in Europe are in agreement with the proposal I shall have to make. I cannot believe in opening national theatres, repertory theatres, or any other kind of theatre whatever until we first have my school of experiment. If the plan that I have to lay before the committee is carried through it will give birth to as many new and successful theatres as may be wanted.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	0	15
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	7
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	5
E Masagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	8
Harbour	0	0	1
Hospital	0	0	8
Total	3	2	74
Same date last year	2	2	77

LOSS OF APPETITE.

How to Recover it Easily

It is a matter of considerable importance when for some reason, known or unknown, an individual loses his appetite.

While the loss of appetite may be purely temporary, it may, nevertheless, be so protracted that it may lead to a greater or less loss of weight and a sensation of marked weakness. What the sufferer needs is a food which can be readily taken, is easily digested and rapidly assimilated, so that it maintains the strength at its highest point, and will restore the normal appetite for ordinary food.

These conditions are abundantly filled by Sanatogen, the greatest revitalising tonic food known to science. It is admitted by all physicians to be more easily digested and more rapidly absorbed than anything else, putting the body in the highest state of nutrition and keeping it there. In addition, it supplies a tonic force which helps the stomach to recover its normal powers, thus bringing about a return of healthy appetite.

A typical example of the way in which Sanatogen acts in such cases is published in one of the leading medical journals:—F. F. complained of palpitation and shortness of breath. She lived principally on tea and bread and butter, and it was with much difficulty that she was able to continue her employment. She was ordered Sanatogen in milk as a staple article of diet. This she took without difficulty. Her symptoms gradually subsided, and at the end of a month she was able to take her meals with a good appetite and was free from all appearances of Anæmia."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

ENGLAND WITHOUT COAL.

Sir William Ramsay's Warning.

What changes, says Mr. T. Thorne Baker, F.C.S., writing in the "Daily Mail," are likely to take place during the next 175 years in the nature of our fuel? Coal, the fuel made for us by long years of chemical change by nature, has been looked upon as the only material of real value for providing heat, power and illumination until quite recently; and it is by far the most important fuel the world possesses; but if, as Sir William Ramsay predicts, the hundred thousand million tons of coal now existing in our proved coalfields is exhausted at a rate constantly accelerated to such an extent that in less than two hundred years it is exhausted, a new fuel must obviously take its place.

In the first place advances in engineering are enbaling us to get more and more out of a given amount of fuel, though, unless something very revolutionary takes place within the next few years, this will only mean a relatively small economy. In the second place, oil fuel is becoming of greater importance year by year, and three years ago the world's output was over 20,000,000 tons for the twelve months. It is impossible to say what amount of oil is stored in the earth, but as coal diminishes fresh sources will be found. Thirdly, there is, as Sir William Ramsay suggests, the possibility of utilising our peat and increasing our forests; while, fourthly, there are probabilities of our eventually utilising sources which at the present moment are only known to or conceived by a small number of pioneer workers.

"HARNESSING THE SUN."

We talk sometimes of "harnessing the sun," but the sun has already supplied us with coal, oil, and even the wind and flowing water, which are used to a minor extent. Burning oil or coal has been called spending capital, yet there is no fundamental reason why new ways of utilising the sun's power should not be discovered.

The enormous stores of power possessed by radioactivity, at one time held out to us as being so full of promise, have so far been disappointing. Yet the fact remains, as Sir Oliver Lodge observed in 1907, that the energy locked up in each cubic millimetre of the ether is equivalent to that given by a 1,000,000 kilowatt power station working for 30,000,000 years.

To come back to matters of the present, however, we are obliged to realise the improvements that are taking place and are projected in the utilisation of our own supplies of coal from the user's—not the seller's—point of view. Only last year the "Daily Mail" gave special prominence to the presidential speech of Mr. S. Z. De Ferranti at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, when he suggested the utilisation of our coal supplies at the pit-mouths, turning it there under State supervision into electricity by such efficient power plant as the steam turbine, and distributing it thence to factories, houses and users of all kinds by means of high tension cables. Power distribution over large areas is very economical when high voltages are employed, and a pressure of many thousands of volts is quite common for an electrical supply from a generating station where a waterfall is the source of primary power.

Mr. De Ferranti also dealt with the economy that would ensue by universal heating by means of electricity supplied from the large central generating stations he conceived; and if any commission formed to deal with the question of our diminishing coal supplies turned his suggestions to practical account matters would assume a very different aspect, and the fears expressed by Sir William Ramsay at the British Association meeting would far less serious.

OIL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

It is quite unlikely that we shall in Great Britain tap sources of oil—unquestionably the future rival of coal—such as have been discovered in America and Russia, but the subject of oil fuel is interesting to discuss from the standpoint of all coal supplies ultimately becoming exhausted.

No one can watch engineering progress without being struck with the extraordinary increase in the use of oil engines and oil fuel in almost every industry. Great advance has been made during the last two or three years in the construction of powerful internal combustion engines using more or less crude oil, while the increase in the use of oil fuel is frequently referred to in the Press.

On the occasion of a recent visit to one of our largest iron and steel works, situated within a few minutes of their own coalpits, the writer noticed the installation of oil furnaces—doubtless an experiment, but one which surely indicated the progress of oil in its fight against coal.

There is a wide field for research, too, in increasing the calorific value of oils by modifying or changing their chemical constitution. Much may be done in this way in rendering what supplies of oil we possess more lasting by diminishing the consumption for a given amount of power.

ALCOHOL AS FUEL.

Now, to turn to a source of fuel which is largely in the hands of the chemist—alcohol. Compared with petrol and paraffin, the salient properties of alcohol are as follows:—

Fuel.	Calorific value in British thermal units per lb.
Alcohol (absolute)	12,600
Petrol	20,000
Paraffin	23,100

These figures vary with different samples of petrol and paraffin, but represent the approximate values nevertheless. Although alcohol produced from beet, potatoes and molasses costs something like one shilling a gallon to produce, it is known that it can be made for about 3d. per gallon from peat. The amount of peat in the United Kingdom is, of course, very considerable; and were the end of our coal supplies in view, the use of alcohol for internal combustion engines would at once increase to an enormous extent. The report made on alcohol as compared with petrol and other fuels for internal combustion engines by the Fuels Committee of the United States Motor Union in 1907, is most convincing on the great advantages of alcohol.

Quite a new field is opened up by some experiments which have carried out by the municipality of Bruenn, in Austria, in converting sewage into illuminating gas. Putting aside all quibbles between electric lighting and gas companies as to which is the more economical, the fact remains that a very large quantity of gas is used for lighting in England, and that the end product of the process of obtaining it from coal—viz., coke—is a much used but generally wasteful commodity. Analyses made at Bruenn have shown that about 1.7lb. of solid matter are yielded by 100 gallons of sewage, which in turn gives 6.5 cubic feet of a gas which has as good a calorific value as coal gas, while it produces a better illumination.

RAILWAY STRIKES.

A French Economist's View.

While a handful of specially selected experts are endeavouring to find out whether there are means of saving England from railway strike, says the "Daily Mail," Frenchmen are contemplating a similar experience of their own from the vantage-point of an interval of eleven months. It is true that in France the strike was effective only on two out of six of the great lines. Differences in legislation and local conditions also have to be taken into account in establishing a comparison; but the human element enters so largely into labour movements that the motives underlying the French railway strike of September-October, 1910, and the lessons to be derived therefrom cannot fail to have special interest for Englishmen at the present juncture; a book by M. Yves Guyot just published is therefore particularly timely. It cannot be called an impartial or philosophical work. M. Yves Guyot is not concerned with sentiment, but with facts. He is a political economist, pure and simple. It is beyond his province to explain why workmen go on strike. Whether they feel the pinch of the higher cost of living added to increasing taxation, whether they labour under insanitary conditions or are subject to unbearably irksome regulations—of all these things, which have their bearing upon the question when considered as a whole, he takes no account. This not by way of reproach, but merely to indicate the nature of M. Yves Guyot's contribution to the bookshelves.

If we could settle the labour problem by making new laws, applying old ones, and taking our stand on contracts, we need only follow M. Yves Guyot. He shows, as other economists have shown before him, that a strike in a public service is an offence against the community. Obviously, if everyone were law-abiding, we should have no more strikes on railways. Why, then, do railway workers, usually a peaceful and law-abiding body, go on strike? There must be some powerful motive other than the mere desire to annoy the community, and here we find no assistance from M. Yves Guyot. His theory, simple enough, is that the men, having accepted certain conditions and entered into a contract, have no right to abandon their work and break that contract. He does not tell us how, when two hundred thousand men agree to stop work with a view to obtaining certain advantages, the community is to enforce the observance of the contract, or how future breaches can be prevented or reduced to a minimum.

PRESURE ON THE GOVERNMENT.

The situation in France now is, briefly, that the men, having failed to make any impression on the railway companies, are bringing pressure to bear on the Government, evidently because they think, with every appearance of reason, that no Government in France is strong enough to withstand steady pressure. In this connection, what happened under the late Cabinet, that of M. Monis, is very edifying. On May 6 of this year, a mass meeting of "cheminots" passed a resolution expressing indignation at the refusal of the companies to reinstate the strikers who had been dismissed, and calling upon the Government to find some means of compelling such reinstatements. The Government obeyed, and in June announced that it was preparing a Bill whereby the power to dismiss railwaymen would be taken out of the hands of the companies and placed in those of councils of discipline (an idea supported by M. Jaures, the Socialist leader), which would also be empowered to go back to and decide on cases of dismissal arising out of the last strike.

As M. Yves Guyot points out, this would have been a flagrant violation of the contract between the State and the companies as well as of a recognised judicial principle, non-retroactivity. This extraordinary proposal was still in embryo when the Monis Cabinet was overthrown but that it should ever have been seriously contemplated by responsible Ministers is a proof, if any were needed, of the incapacity that a French Government can show in dealing with economic problem. In the meantime, the companies are standing their ground, and there does not appear to be the least likelihood of the men obtaining any further concessions unless the companies are allowed to raise their tariffs. This step has scarcely been suggested with any degree of seriousness, because the public, whose pockets would be directly affected would immediately respond with an emphatic negative.

WHY ARE THEY DISSATISFIED?

M. Guyot's book reminds us that the French railwaymen have less ground for dissatisfaction than the vast mass of the French working class. They have higher pensions than State officials, free conveyance for themselves and reduced rates for their families, cheap coal, and education for their children, free medical advice and exemption from service with the colours in time of war. That their positions are sought after is shown by the fact that the companies have always a great many more candidates for employment on their lists than there are places to fill, although the staffs had to be greatly increased in consequence of the law entitling every worker to one day's rest in seven. That the dismissed strikers are so anxious to be reinstated is another proof that the job is considered a good one. And yet French railwaymen are dissatisfied and many of them are ready to go out on strike again!

M. Guyot's remedy is to show the men that, instead of having everything to gain and nothing to lose by a strike, they have, on the contrary, everything to lose and nothing to gain. He proposes to drive home this lesson by encouraging the Government to uphold the companies in rigorously refusing to take back any man who has struck. This, he says, will impress not only the men themselves but their wives, and a man will think twice about throwing up his employment if he realises, and has the knowledge dinned into him by his better half, that he is running a serious risk. It is a drastic policy which sounds well, but would be totally inapplicable in practice. What would have become of the English railways, if all the men who struck the other day were told to go elsewhere for employment? The remedy would have been worse than the disease.

A PHILOSOPHER'S ADVICE.

M. Guyot's proposal is an excellent illustration of the inapplicablity of the cut-and-dried economic method to the solution of a strike problem and the necessity for taking what may, perhaps, without offence be called a more human view of the matter—a view that takes some account of the wage-earner's psychology and does not base itself merely upon such questions as legal interpretations of texts and on breaches of contract. There is an opening for broad-minded settlements of this kind in England, because the English working man is still, as a rule, able to carry out the process known as "seeing on which side his bread is buttered," and does not allow his trade interests to be warped by politics.

Here is M. Guyot's view of "how not to do it" in France, and perhaps his advice may be of some value in England at present: "Don't try to secure peace by anything which will confirm a belief that there is everything to gain and nothing to lose by a strike; don't grant anything immediately after a strike which the leaders can claim as the result of their advice; don't admit that a handful of men are entitled to stop the supplies of a whole country; don't be afraid of any labour camorra; and don't forget that the first duty of a Government is to ensure general security." If only M. Guyot would tell us what to do as well as what not to do——!

Sir Courtenay Cecil Mansel, who has been asked to succeed Sir Frank Edwards as Liberal candidate for Radnorshire, once voluntarily surrendered the title of baronet which he now holds. His grandfather, the ninth baronet, in 1838, made a Scottish marriage, of which a son, Edward, was born. Nine years later the couple were married with religious rites, and afterwards another son, Richard, came into the world. The baronet died in 1883, and Richard then assumed the title, the charge of illegitimacy being advanced against his elder brother. "Sir Richard" died in 1892, and his son, the present baronet, succeeded him, but eleven years later certain documents convinced him that neither he nor his father had any right to the title. Accordingly he resigned it in favour of his uncle Edward, and in 1906, the validity of the earlier Scottish marriage of the ninth baronet was established in the Scottish courts. Sir Edward died three years ago, and Sir Courtenay then resumed the baronetcy.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

THE INDIAN MUSEUM.

Writing to the "Times" of Aug. 31 R. F. Chisholm says:—

Sir,—Will you be good enough to allow me to point out that the article under the above heading in your issue of the 22nd inst is a little misleading? "The India Museum" was a part of the "King Edward Memorial." The whole building, which contained museum, trades hall, lecture halls, committee rooms, library, and refreshment rooms, was to have been a free gift, from England to India to memorialise the first English Emperor who set foot on Indian soil. After a residence of practically thirty-seven years in that country I am of opinion that such a gift, at the present time, would do more to create and cement brotherly feeling between England and India than half a century of preaching. The idea seemed to me so excellent that I regard the three months' time I spent on the work as time well spent.

With regard to Lord Curzon's remark on the "improbability of the India Office going to the great cost of relinquishing the stores department and building one elsewhere," I have already pointed out that the stores department is now out of place; the centre of export and import has moved miles eastward since it was established, and as a stores building it is doomed in the near future to follow the lead of Hungerford Fish Market, its old opposite neighbour. Moreover, I feel certain that, if all the facts and figures were properly investigated, it would be found that its present removal would effect a considerable saving.

In the scheme, as I understood it, no grant was required from any particular source—it was simply to be laid before the British public so as to be understood, and if the idea was sufficiently good to commend itself the money would have been subscribed four times over in the first three months. The thought that England could not present to India a gift equal in value to the sum which the London County Council are now spending on a suite of offices is little less than an insult.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PARIS MODES.

Looking ahead, says the Paris Lady Correspondent of the "Standard," writing in mail week, is the normal condition of things nowadays. However slight may be our interest in fashions, however nebulous our opinion on what we really want, we rise like fishes to the subject of what will be worn. We are all on the look-out for news from the seat of war, and news has up to the present flowed in very narrow channels towards us. Now, however, things are beginning to wake up. If the dressmaker is still mute, the tailor has revealed some of his secrets, and at this early stage of the proceedings we are even more concerned with the tailor than the dressmaker. An authumn coat and skirt is a portentous undertaking. Provided our purses are not very elastic and our needs are many, and provided we demand at the same time the very best sartorial skill which can be put at our disposal, we must make up our minds to cling to our new costumes for better or wrose throughout the winter. It is for that reason that all advance news is so valuable. It keeps us from certain mistakes into which we are very likely to fall in these early days, when we choose too impetuously for the coming months.

NEW SLEEVES.

Sleeves are always one of the most important points to consider, and there is rather a pretty feature about the sleeves of the new tailor-mades which deserves mention, and which will probably be accented this autumn and winter. These fall perfectly straight, and are fashioned without any gathers whatever on the shoulders, while at the cuff they widen out something after the style which was fashionable some ten years ago. In this guise, too, they lend themselves to various different forms of treatment. There is the turned-back cuff which is considerably wider than the sleeve, and there is the sleeve which is opened at the lower seam below the wrist with a double row of buttons for ornament. There is likewise, a touch of colour in the form of a piece of silk or velvet placed on the upper side of the wrist, and ending abruptly, the cuff effect being completed by the material of the costume. In every case the sleeves are trimmed at the wrist in some fashion or other. The way for this was prepared by the lawn frills of the summer, which were very daintily-looking and from thence we have advanced by an easy transition to the trimmed sleeve.

FASHIONS IN SKIRTS.

Short skirts are still to hold their own, and no one will quarrel with this wise and welcome dispensation on the part of La Mode. Diagonal materials will be much in favour; braiding will be popular, and the tablier, more accentuated than ever, will continue to be an evidence. This latter will, however, have many different forms of treatment, and, like the corsage of to-day, the two sides of the apron are not necessarily alike. Skirts will, besides, be considerably wider, but by no means wide.

MODERN COIFFURES.

As regards hairdressing, Frenchwomen are discarding bunches of curls with one accord. These are difficult of adjustment with the new hats, and are, therefore, no longer required, the hair being much more simply dressed, and even pads being eliminated from the scheme, with the exception of a single one at the back. This means of course, that an added skill is necessary in the matter of the coiffure, and the woman who has to do without the ministrations of a maid will suffer in consequence, a simple coiffure unassisted by postiches or curls being far more difficult to arrange than an elaborate one.

THE UBIQUITOUS WHITE FELT.

The white felt hat of which we have been hearing so much lately, and which is becoming a veritable obsession, is not to be adopted blindly by all women. The contrast between its striking tone of white and a sunburnt skin is by no means pleasing, and the hat in question has its result in more cream and powder on the part of the Frenchwoman than the Englishwoman would care to use. Consequently it is not likely to be so popular in England as it is here. Any soft colour is far more becoming than a dead white, so that one is rather inclined to wonder at the favour with which it is treated on the French plages. It crowds the fashionable promenades, and even in the streets of Paris it is frequently to be seen. It is a curious change for the Parisienne to have a hat so inexpensive and so little trimmed. Plenty of these are, indeed, worn without trimming of any sort being merely pulled well down over the ears, with large pins taking the place of decoration. For something of a smarter description for half-season wear the little poke bonnet of taffetas is to be strongly recommended.

GARLANDS OF FLOWERS.

Very quaint, too, are the trimmings introduced on the felt hats for autumn wear. The modistes have invented a tiny garland of flowers which is flung negligently round the crown as though they had actually dropped out of the hands of the originator, and found an accidental anchor on the hat. The flowers are carried out in velvet and are about the size of the buttercup, while a blossom of large dimensions is used at the side, being made of a fold of the velvet manœuvred so as to suggest a full-blown rose. Very little trimming is the order of the day with all the milliners as regards the new autumn and winter hats. Already they are showing velvet toques of a somewhat lofty description, arranged in vertical folds and not infrequently finished with a frill of lace round the face. The shape of the hats is very varied, though there is a general tendency to height in the crown as well as to small brims. The large picture hat is relegated to late afternoon and evening functions, and is not even very common under those conditions. We have all found the comfort of the small hat, and do not care to give it up.

Whisk the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, then add the yolks one at a time, when making swiss roll with

"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder.

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A Clergyman

Nervous Collapse, Brain Fag, Neuralgia—

For *getting things done*, making things *go*, the invigorating stimulus of Phosferine cannot be equalled, says the Rev. A. H. Field. Fully aware that as a clergyman he is *bound* to make *sure* of the accuracy of his estimation of Phosferine, this gentleman states that, distinct from other cases, he has *verified* and *tested* the efficacy of the tonic *himself*. It was Phosferine, and Phosferine alone, he says, which raised him from the nervous collapse, remedied the brain-fag and neuralgia which held down his efforts and arrested his plans over a lengthy period. Since taking Phosferine he is entirely free from nervous distresses, and can put his whole heart and energies into his work, and indeed, such is his activity that he has roused many helpers to his cause. Experience has taught the Rev. A. H. Field that numbers of people do not realise their languor and half-hearted efforts are due to *lack of nerve force*, and he believes they will quicker appreciate the efficacy of Phosferine by learning of his own recovery.

Have No Existence Now.

Rev. A. H. Field, 336, Brettenham Road, Walthamstow, writes: "It gives me much pleasure to testify to the beneficial effects of Phosferine in many cases of nervous disorder, where I have advised the use of your tonic. Some four years ago I myself had a nervous breakdown, and a friend advised Phosferine. I took his advice, and I speedily found that I had acted wisely, for the neuralgic pains and the mental weariness soon took flight, and I was thoroughly braced up. Recently some members of my church, at my suggestion, tried the remedy, and were quite satisfied with the beneficial results. I have advised its use now for nearly four years, and in no case has it yet proved a failure. When one thinks of the great number of so-called nerve remedies, it is satisfactory to find at least *one* upon which reliance can be placed. I wish your Phosferine every success. When preaching away, I have noticed Phosferine finds a place in the village homes."

PHOSFERINE

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Nervous Debility, Influenza, Indigestion, Sleeplessness | Neuralgia, Maternity Weakness, Premature Decay, Mental Exhaustion | Lassitude, Neuritis, Faintness, Brain-Fag | Backache, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
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H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
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And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

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ROYAL VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

Proposed Illuminations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 22.

In the beginning of the current month an official announcement was made regarding the proposal to hold a general illumination on an elaborate scale in Calcutta during Their Imperial Majesties' visit and it was intimated that a date would be fixed later and that the people of Calcutta would be invited to co-operate with the Government in making the display worthy of the historic occasion.

The public are now informed that with the approval of H. E. the Viceroy the evening of the 8th January, 1912, has been fixed for the general illuminations of the City of Calcutta. Besides all its own buildings and Fort William which will be undertaken by the military authorities the Government will illuminate the northern portion of the Maidan including the Ochterlony Monument and the Red Road. The Government trust that public bodies business firms, and the general public will co-operate with it making the illumination complete and continuous and thereby impressive. It is an opportunity for all from the wealthiest Corporation to the simple private citizen according to their respective abilities to give visible expression to the enthusiasm aroused by the signal mark of favour which Their Imperial Majesties propose by their visit to confer upon Calcutta.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

Reception Committee Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 22.

A meeting of the Executive Council of the Calcutta Congress Reception was held to-day to consider the question regarding the election of President of the forthcoming Indian National Congress. On the receipt of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's telegram, expressing inability to attend the Congress, the Calcutta Reception Committee is regarding the selection regarding the Presidentship. In the meantime suggestions are being made by the Bengal District Committees. At to-day's meeting several names were suggested, the majority being in favour of Mr. A. O. Hume.

Questions regarding the site of the Congress and the formation of the Working Committee were also considered at a later meeting.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, having declined to preside over the Indian National Congress, the Dinajpur Association suggests the name of Lala Lajput Rai for the next Congress President.

SHIP'S GANGWAY PARTS.

Three Men Thrown into Sea.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 22.

As the crew of the steamer "Ada" belonging to the Seaton Shipping Company were going along the companion ladder for medical examination the ladder parted and three men, J. G. Wright, second Engineer, T. N. Gillray and R. Henry, seamen, fell into the river. Mason (boatswain) pluckily jumped into the water and managed to save Henry. The other two were carried into the sea.

RAILWAY STATION LOOTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 22.

The Railway station at Feldi on the Eastern Bengal State Railway was raided by thirty men on Wednesday night, and a sum of money was stolen from the booking office. The Stationmaster and porters were injured by the rioters. It is stated that the riot was the outcome of a quarrel between the Stationmaster and a passenger.

UNIVERSITY SENATE.

Government Scholarship.

A meeting of the Bombay University Senate was held yesterday afternoon in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

On the motion of Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, the new Fellows were assigned to the faculties as under:—The Honourable Col. R. W. S. Lyons, Medicine; Principal O. V. Muller, M. A., Arts; Mr. J. N. Fraser, M. A., Arts; Prof. R. Marrs, M. A., Arts; Mr. R. T. Harrison, Engineering; and Major W. Glen Liston, Medicine.

The Senate then considered the desirability of amending regulation 6 of the Springer Research scholarship as to enable a scholar to read his paper before any society interested in the subject of the research.

The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan moved that the following words be substituted for the words "for the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society" in Regulation 6 (d) of the Springer Research Scholarship (page 607 of the Calendar for 1910-11):—"Before such Society as, in the opinion of the Syndicate, is interested in the subject matter of the paper."

He said that when the regulation was first framed they had not many scientific societies in Bombay, before whom certain subjects could be profitably discussed.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed seconded the proposition which was carried.

The Senate next considered the following letter from the Educational Adviser and forwarded by the Secretary to Government, Educational Department:—"Considerable difficulty has been experienced in gaining admission to Oxford and Cambridge for the Government of India scholars, which has been increased by the fact that information about them has not been received till late in the year. In order to facilitate the allocation of scholars, it would be a great convenience, if immediately on their selection, information could be sent home by cable, giving names, subject of study, and the University which it is proposed they should join. I beg to suggest that the authorities in India be asked to send this information by cable accordingly."

(i) Dr. Mackichan moved that in regulation 3 of the Government of India Scholarship (page 556 of the Calendar for 1910-11) the words "Thursday, following the third Tuesday in February" be substituted for the words "3rd Monday in June."

(ii) That the following clause be added at the end of Regulation 4 of the same Scholarship:—"(e) statements showing the general course of study which they propose to follow, and the University they intend to join."

Dr. Mackichan said that the difficulties described in the letter were such as would be recognised as real. It appeared that the names of those proceeding to Oxford or Cambridge with the subject they wished to appear in ought to be in hand before April. That was much earlier than was possible now. If the dates were changed, the Syndicate would be able to nominate candidates at the March meeting. In this matter, they had been following a precedent in the scholarship awarded by the late Sir Mangaldass Nathoobhai scholarship. He hoped that the Senate would unanimously pass this proposition.

Rao Bahadur Godbole seconded the proposition, which was carried, as the amendment standing in Principal Paranjpe's name was allowed to be withdrawn.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

The Triangular Contest.

PARSIS vs. HINDUS.

The game between the Parsis and the Hindus was resumed yesterday on the Bombay Gymkhana ground in fine weather, about 8,000 spectators witnessing the start and the Parsis finished off the match by inflicting on their a nine wickets' defeat. On Thursday they had dismissed the Hindus for 82, and, then going in to bat had made 142 for 6 wickets. Continuing their innings yesterday they totalled 184. The Hindus then entered upon their second venture with an adverse balance of 102 runs and were dismissed a second time for 121. The Parsis now required 20 runs to win the match, which they hit up for the loss of only one wicket and thus won the match, as stated above, by nine wickets, in brilliant fashion. The Parsis deserve great credit for twice dismissing a strong batting side like the Hindus for 203, and then knocking up that total themselves with nine wickets to spare. The Parsi victory was in the main due to the fine bowling of Warden and Bulsara and to the couple of fine batting displays by Chothia and Driver. Reference was made yesterday to Warden's splendid bowling performance in the Hindus' first innings, and to Chothia's brilliant innings of 58 in the Parsis' first venture. Driver's unconquered innings of 42 was the great feature of yesterday's Parsi batting. Going in fifth wicket down, he was not out at the close of the innings, and his skilful and patient innings was unmarred by a single chance. Both he and Chothia played excellent cricket, but the best display of the whole match came from Vithal's bat. This young batsman, going in first to open the Hindu innings carried his bat through for an invaluable innings of 62 and his figures splendid as they are give but an inadequate idea of the greatness of his innings. He had the misfortune to see his compatriots falling at the other end like nine pins before the Parsi attack, a sight which would have unnerved most batsmen. He however imperturbably went his own way, never losing heart for one moment and meeting all the Parsi bowling with fine confidence. He gave a hot chance at the very start, but thereafter he played faultless cricket, his splendid innings including seven 4's. And if they did not meet with a more decisive defeat the Hindus must thank Vithal and his brother Balu. As the former proved the mainstay of his side in defence, so the other brother, Balu, proved their most brilliant leader in attack. In fact it would be no exaggeration to say that the Hindus' play was a Balu brothers show. Balu captured six of the eleven Parsi wickets, and that, too, the best of them; and the two brothers between them knocked up 106 out of the Hindus' grand total of 203 runs. The Parsis having defeated the Hindus will now meet the Presidency in the final match of the Triangular contest on Monday next, when their batting will be further strengthend by the inclusion in the team of Meherhomji of the All-India team, who could not play against the Hindus owing to indisposition, but who is expected to have recovered by Monday next.

DETAILS OF THE PLAY.

The overnight not-outs, Parekh and Driver, resumed the Parsis' first innings, Balu and Sempre of Karachi opening the Hindu attack. Balu's first over realised a single, and in the second, Driver pulled him cleverly to leg for three, the board showing 150. Parekh, when at 19, gave a hot return to Sempre off his own ball, but the latter dropped the chance. He, however, did not long survive the chance, as in the next over Balu had him caught at midfield. The retiring batsman had made a long stand and assisted Driver in adding 46 for the seventh wicket (154-7-20). Pavri, the Parsi captain, who now joined Driver, placed Sempre to leg for three and sent up 160. At 174, Oghad Shanker relieved Sempre at the Gymkhana end and sent down a maiden over to Driver. The Hindu bowlers maintained a good length, and, the batsmen playing a cautious game, runs came in mostly in singles and twos. In an hour's play from the start only about 40 were added to the Parsi total. At 181 Pavri skied a ball off the Kathiawar bowler, and was beautifully held in the longfield by Sempre (181-8-11). Bulsara who was next associated with Driver, got a single off Balu. He however did not stay long at the wickets being held in the slips by Shivram off Oghad Shanker (184-9-1). Wacha, who was the last man in, skied a ball off the Kathiawar bowler and was held, the Parsi first innings thus terminating with the total at 184 (184-10-0).

HINDUS' SECOND VENTURE.

The Hindus entered upon their second venture with an adverse balance of 102 runs. Diveker and Sempre of Karachi faced the Parsi bowling, which was entrusted to Bulsara and Warden. Diveker got a single off Bulsara, to which Sempre responded with a four off Warden. Off the next ball, however, the Karachi man was held at the wickets by Mulla off Warden (6-1-4). Vithal who joined Diveker, skied a ball off Bulsara, but was missed by Kapadia. He then telegraphed the first decade by hitting Bulsara to the leg boundary, and then drove the same bowler for a four. At 23, Wacha was put on to bowl in place of Bulsara, and at 28 Oomrigar relieved Warden. There was yet another change in the bowling, Parekh taking over the attack from Wacha at 34. Diveker, who had been playing a fine, steady game, was then caught in the slips by Oomrigar off the first ball sent down by Parekh (34-2-3). Play was at this stage adjourned for lunch. On the resumption of play after lunch, Shivram of the All India team joined his brother Vithal. The new-comer did not stay long at the wickets, being smartly held in the slips off Parekh by Warden, who brought off a fine one-handed catch (34-3-0). Oghad Shanker of Kathiawar, who next partnered Vithal, cut Parekh for a single, but in the next over off the same bowler, was l. b. w. (37-4-1). Balu was the next man in, whom his brother Vithal welcomed with a three off Warden, the telegraph board then showing the fourth decade. Balu opened his account by pulling Warden to leg for four, and Vithal cutting Warden for three, sent up the half century. Vithal opened his shoulders, twice sending Parekh to the boundary. The batsmen had made the pace a bit too hot to suit the Parsi captain, who now put on Bulsara in place of Parekh. The sixth decade went up, quickly followed by the seventh. The Balu brothers continued hitting all round the wickets. There was yet another change in bowling, Wacha taking up the attack from Warden. This, however, had little effect on the batsmen, Balu sending the new bowler's first delivery to the boundary. At 86, however, Bulsara completely beat Balu. The outgoing batsman had played an invaluable innings of 30, and had assisted Vithal in taking the score from 37 for the fourth wicket to 86 for the fifth, his contribution including four 4's (86-5 30). The Hindu captain, Mehta, who was the next man in, was held at the wickets by Mulla off Bulsara, when he had made only 3 (94-6-3). Deodhar of Poona, who was next associated with Vithal, sent up the century amid cheers be driving Bulsara to the boundary, and a little later the Hindus wiped off the adverse balance of 102 of the first innings. At 103 Deodhar was out to a catch by Parekh off Warden (103-7-5). Erasha, the next man in, was held in the slips by Chothia off Bulsara (107-8-1). Sesachari, was the last man in. Vithal now hit out and twice sent Bulsara to the boundary, his own contribution at this stage being 60. Shortly after, Sesachari was run out, and as Date was absent owing to illness, the Hindus' second innings concluded with the total at 121 (121-9-2). Vithal carried his bat through with 62 to his credit.

The Parsis were left to make twenty runs to win the match. Oomrigar and Kapadia were the first Parsi batsmen, Balu and Oghad Shanker delivering the attack. Balu sent down a maiden to Oomrigar. Kapadia got a two and a single in Oghad Shanker's first over, and in Balu's second over drove that bowler to the eastern boundary. At 11, Kapadia was held in the long field by Sempre off Oghad Shanker (11-1-9). Driver joined Oomrigar, who placed Balu to the leg for four, and in the next over cut him to the western boundary, sending up the second decade. The Parsis thus won the match by 9 wickets. The scores:—

THE HINDUS.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
S. K. Diveker, b Warden	0	c Oomrigar, b Parekh	8
P. Balu, b Bulsara	9	b Bulsara	30
Oghad Shanker, c Chothia b Warden	0	l-b-w, b Parekh	1
P. Shivram, c Pavri, b Warden	5	c Warden, b Parekh	0
C. V. Mehta, c Parekh, b Warden	19	c Mulla, b Bulsara	3
K. A. Date, b Bulsara	18	Absent	0
Deodhar, b Warden	2	c Parekh, b Warden	5
P. Vithal, b Warden	1	not out	62
L. Sempre, c Pavri, b Warden	1	c Mulla b Warden	4
K. Seshachari, not out	8	run out	2
P. Erasha, l-b w, b Pavri	17	c Chothia, b Bulsara	1
Extras	2	Extras	5
Total	82	Total	121

THE PARSIS.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
M. D. Oomrigar, c Date, b Balu	12	not out	8
D. K. Kapadia, run out	3	c Sempre, b O Shanker	9
D. D. Driver, not out	42	not out	1
F. P. Colabawalla, c Sempre, b Balu	20	Did not bat.	
S. M. Chothia, c O. Shunker, b Balu	58		
J. S Warden, b Balu	5		
H. F. Mulla, c Vithal, b Balu	3		
M. D. Parekh, c Mehta, b Balu	20		
Dr. M. E. Pavri, c Sempre, b O. Shanker	11		
M. D. Bulsara, c Shivram, b O. Shanker	1		
M. B. Wacha, c Diveker, b O. Shanker	0		
Extras	9	Extras	2
Total	184	Total (for 1 wkt)	20

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

HINDUS.

First Innings.	O.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings. O.	R.	M.	W.
Bulsara	17	31	3	2	21	46	4	3
Warden	19	40	8	7	27	42	12	2
Wacha	1	1	0	0	5	11	2	0
Pavri	12	8	0	1	...	...	...	...
Oomrigar	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	0
Parekh	...	...	...	...	5	13	0	3

PARSIS.

First Innings.	O.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings. O.	R.	M.	W.
Balu	40	79	8	6	4	14	2	0
Erasha	5	21	1	0	...	...	...	...
Sempre	25	49	6	0	...	...	...	...
Date	3	4	2	0	...	...	...	...
O. Shanker	7	13	3	3	4	4	2	1
Shivram	5	9	0	0	...	...	...	...

Sempre, Oghad Shanker and Shivram bowled one no ball each. Balu bowled one 'no ball.'

POONA FLOWER SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 22.

CLASS 1, CUT FLOWERS.

The Flower, Fruit and Vegetable Show of Agricultural Society of Western India was again held in the Empress Gardens and, contrary to expectations, proved an entire success. Owing to a misunderstanding local fruit and vegetable dealers did not show in as large a number as usual.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke was unable to be present and open the Show owing to Lady Clarke's illness. Mr. Hormusjee, Mr. M. G. L. Pasta and Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim were again the largest exhibitors and carried away a number of prizes. Among the classes open to ladies, two of the prettiest features were the tables decorated by ladies and the class for the decorated bicycles. The former was won by Mrs. Dyson with her pretty arrangement of Shirley poppies, maiden hair fern and grasses and the latter by Miss Cullen.

Two bands played during the evening and refreshments were supplied by the Vienna Restaurant.

The following are the awards:—

Item 1, 12 Cut Roses:—Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim 1; Mr. M. G. L. Pasta 2; Mr. Gordhandass Khatau, 3.

Item 2, 6 Cut Roses:—Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim.

Item 3, Single Cut Roses:—Mr. P. A. Hormusji 1; Mr. Dinshaw Sorab 2.

Item 4, 12 Cut Double Dahlias, more varieties:—Miss S. A. Ghaswalla 1; Mr. A. Khandwani 2; Mrs. Donavan 1st Extra for single Dahlias.

Item 5, 12 Cut Dahlias:—Mrs. Donavan 1; Mr. Limbaji Shivaji 2.

Item 6, 12 Cut Pompom Dahlias:—Mr. Limbaji Sivaji.

Item 7, 12 Cut Geraniums:—Mrs. Gardiner 1; Miss. Annie Greenhalgh 2.

Item 8, 12 Cut Asters:—Mr. Ananji Nanji 1; Mr. Limbaji Sivaji 2.

Item 9, 12 Cut Zinnias:—Mr. Khandwani 1; Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharpe 2.

Item 10, Best Collection of Cut Chrysanthemums—Mrs. Morris 1; Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharpe 2.

Item 11, Best Collection of Cut Flowers:—Mr Symon's Malee 1; Mrs. Donovan 2; Miss Moxon 3.

Item 12, 12 Cut Pinks:—Miss Moxon 1; Mr. Ananji Nanji 2.

Item 13, 12 Cut Carnations:—Mrs. Donovan 1; Major-General Barter 2; Lieut.-Col. Finch 3.

CLASS TWO, BOUQUETS AND VASES OF FLOWERS.

1 Basket of cut flowers arranged by a lady:—Mrs. Finch 1; Mrs. Dyson and Mrs. Donovan 2; Miss Luxa 3.

2 Basket of cut flowers arranged by a malee:—Vithu Gunpati (Mr. A. Khandwani's malee)

3 Button hole arranged by a malee or native servant.—Mr. H. L. Cross' malee 1; Col. Dealy's malee 2; Mrs Roper's malee 3.

4 Vase of flowers arranged by a lady:—Miss. A. Wiseman 1; Mrs. R. E. Fisher 2; Miss J. McDonald 3.

CLASS 3, DINNER DECORATION.

1. Dinner table decoration arranged by a lady:—Mrs. Dyson 1; Miss Wiseman and Mrs. Donovan 2; Miss MacDonald 3.

2. Dinner table decoration arranged by native servants:—Mrs. Prior's butler 1; Gymkhana malee 2; Government House malee 3.

CLASS 4, FOLIAGE PLANTS.

1. Group of foliage plants:—Lady Dinbai Jehangir 1; Mr. Hormusjee 2; Mr. Sorabji Dubash 3.

2. Palms:—Mrs. P. A. Hormusji 1; Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim 2; Lady D. Jehangir 3.

3. Coleus:—Mrs. Hormusji 1; Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim (special) Captain Gaskell 2; Lieut.-Col. Finch 3.

4. Caladiums:—Mrs. Morris 1; Mrs. Hormusji 2.

5. Begonias (foliage):—Mr. H. R. Hanbleton 1; Captain Powell 2.

6. Alocasias:—Lady D. Jehangir 1; Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim 2.

7. Dracaenas:—Mrs. Hormusjee 1; Lady Jehangir 2.

8. Marantas:—Mrs. Hormasji 1; Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim 2.

9. Cretons:—Mrs. Hormasji 1; Mrs. Morris 2; Kirkee Arsenal Garden (special)

10. Collection of sweet smelling foliage plants:—Hon. Mr. Sharpe 1; Col. Baddeley and Captain Gaskell 2.

CLASS 5, FLOWERING PLANTS.

1. Collection of various flowering shrubs and creeps:—Mr. Mathradass Gokuldass.

2. Collection of flowering annuals:—Hon. Mr. Sharpe 1; Mr. A. Khandwani 2; Mr. Anandji Hanti 3.

3. Geraniums:—Hon. Mr. Sharpe and Mr. Dorab Tata 1; Miss. G. Mehta 2.

4. Ivy Geraniums asserted varieties:—Miss Anandji Nanji and Mrs. R. W. Lyons 1. Mr. Khandwani (special).

5. Tuberous Begonies:—Mr. G. L. Pasta 1; Mr. Khandwani 2; Mrs. P. A. Hormusjee 3.

6. Chrysanthemums:—Major Bartie Clay and Mr. Mathradass Goculdass 1; Hon'ble Mr. Sharpe 2.

7. Cannas:—Mr. H. R. Hambleton 1; Mrs. G. A Davie 2; Mr. J. Collins 3.

8. Achimenes:—Mr. G. L. Pasta.

9. Gesneras:—Lady Jehangir 1; Hon. Mr. Morison 2.

10. Special flowering plant not included in other classes:—Mr. Sorabji Dubash 1; Mr. Pasta 2. Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim (special prize.)

11. Nasturtiums:—Mr. Khandwani.

12. Pnllxes:—Col. Baddeley 1; Mr. Khandwani 2; Mr. Anandji Nanji 3.

13. Verbenas:—Mr. Khandwani.

14. Group of foliage and flowering plants arranged for effect:—Mr. Khandwani 1; Mr. Anandji Nanji 2. Lady Jehangir (special.)

CLASS 6, FERNS.

1. Ferns:—Lady Jehangir 1; Mrs. Hormasji and Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim 2.

2. Ferns:—Mr. Anandji Nanji 1; Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim 2; Mrs Hormasji 3.

3. Group of maiden hair ferns:—Lady Jehangir 1; Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim 2.

CLASS 7.

1. Group of foliage plants:—Empress Gardens 1; Club of Western 2; Bund Gardens 3.

2. Group of flowering plants:—Bund Gardens 1; Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens 2; Empress Garden 3.

3 Decorated Bicycles:—Miss M. Cullen 1; Miss Windsor 2; Miss Brown 3; Miss L. Cullen 4.

FOOTBALL

The Rovers' Tournament.

L. N. LANCS. vs. R. F. A., KIRKEE.

On Friday evening on the Co operage Ground, Bombay, the second round of the Rovers' Tournament was brought to a close when the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment met the Royal Field Artillery, Kirkee. The number of spectators was not very large, but this was doubtless accounted for by the fact that the Parsi-Hindu match had attracted a large number. The crowd gained in number as the game proceeded and a brisk game slightly in favour of the infantry was witnessed. Both teams appeared to find the ground hard, and there was much slipping at moments when goals might have been shot. In the second period, the L. N. Lancs. still did most of the pressing, but Duff for the R. F. A. distinguished himself in goal. The game was a hard-fought one and the infantrymen were somewhat unfortunate in not winning.

The opening exchanges were even and then a rush was made by the Gunners' forwards, Woods fisting away when closely attacked. The infantry now made a dash and from a corner Duff cleared a shot headed by Gould. The Lancashires still pressed and again Duff had to run out and clear on two occasions. Brant now put in a useful wing run for his side and forced a corner which was not converted. Soon after this Duff saved a difficult ground shot from Quinn. After some good head work on both sides in midfield Gould got away with the ball, but Duff ran out and dispossessed him. Three successive corners against the R. F. A resulted in no score and then the Gunners' forced a corner which Wood saved by fisting away. The infantrymen once more returned to the attack, but were well marked by the opposing backs, and, as the half drew on, play became more even. Just as half-time came the L. N. Lancs. were pressing.

L. N. Lancs .... nil.
R. F. A. Kirkee .... nil.

On resuming play Whiteman got away with the ball and put in a good shot which Duff saved coolly. After some even exchanges, the infantry pressed strongly, but Duff saved well from a melee and then saved two successive ground shots from the opposing left wing. A push by the R. F. A. forwards resulted in an "offside" decision against Brooks. Midfield kicking ensued and once or twice the infantry forwards lost chances of scoring through hesitation in shooting. Gould on one occasion, with no one to beat but Duff, shot wide. More close pressing by the Lancs followed, but their combination in front of goal was faulty. Just before time a long dropping shot from Woods of the R. F. A was saved by his namesake in goal, but the R. F. A. pressed still Woods having to save a hot shot from Clarke. The Lancs., however, were pressing at the call of time. Score:

L. N. Lancs............................ nil
R. F. A. Kirkee............................ nil

The teams were as follows:—

Loyal North Lancs: Goal, Woods; backs, Whittam and Spencer; half-backs, Quinn, Roberts and Beardsworth; forwards, Whitman, Hall, Connor, Gould and Brant.

R. F. A., Kirkee: Goal, Duff; backs, Lamb and Dunn; half-backs, Woods, Smith and Worley; forwards, Murray. Brooks, Clarke, Feven and Stringer.

Referee: Mr. Cupper.

The Leslie Sprinting Competition resulted in a walk over for the team of the Durhams the Y. and Lanc. Regt. scratching. Thus the Durhams score 12 points—the maximum.

A TRIANGULAR CONTEST.

On behalf of the New Union Jack Club.

It is generally agreed that this season's Rovers Tournament is producing one of the best series of games, which have been seen in Bombay for a good many years, and the spectators who crowd the stands every evening are, therefore, under some debt to the excellent military teams, which form the majority of those taking part in the competition. When very shortly a specially arranged football tournament takes place, on behalf of the funds of the branch of the Union Jack Club, which it is intended to establish in Bombay, they will have an opportunity of expressing in a practical manner their appreciation of the good football, which military teams have played this season in Bombay. The principal object of the Union Jack Club will be to provide, for soldiers and sailors visiting Bombay, a comfortable club in which they may stay apart from the restrictions of barrack life and, at the same time, in more suitable and congenial quarters than they are likely to obtain elsewhere. It is probable that the club will be used in future by members of visiting football teams and, therefore, by supporting such an institution the football public will be doing something which will tend directly to induce good military elevens to visit the city.

This competition will be in the form of a triangular contest between teams representing civilian clubs and military and naval forces, and will take place on Saturday, the 30th inst. and Monday, October 2nd. There will be a draw to decide which two of the teams shall play the first match on the Saturday, and the winner of this game will meet the third team on the Monday. The civilian team will be selected by the Western India Football Association from members of civilian teams in Bombay and the military team will be selected by a committee of officers from the troops in Poona and Bombay. The clever team from H.M.S. "Highflyer," who played so well in a friendly match the other day, will form the nucleus of the naval side with the assistance of men from any other naval ships which may be in the harbour at the time.

The officials of the W.I.F.A. have the arrangements in hand and a meeting was held in the Bombay Gymkhana last evening, at which Mr. Justice Russell, Col. Vaughan and others were present. It is intended to make the fixtures as attractive as possible by displays of drill and gymnastics, in addition to the football, and the band of the R. Warwickshire Regt. will play on the ground at both matches. During half-time on the Saturday, boys of St. Mary's College will give an exhibition of lance drill accompanied by their band, while after the match there will be a display of drill by sailors. During half-time at the second match, there will be a gymnastic display by soldiers from Colaba, and after the game silver medals will be presented to the winners. The committee hope to be able to enclose the whole of the ground, various prices of admission will be charged, and a large sum should be realised on behalf of a very meritorious object.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Two Games.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 22.

The matches of Durand Football Tournament, which were postponed last evening, were played this afternoon. A bright sun all day improved the ground considerably. Crowds in the enclosure and on the hill sides surrounding the flat witnessed the games. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge and the Hon'ble Diamond Hardinge were present.

The first match was between 5th Mountain Battery and 2nd East Yorkshires. The game fluctuated for a time and a corner was given against East Yorks' but was of no avail. Play was confined in East Yorks half, when Newman scored the first goal for the Mountain Battery. Soon after Constable helped Newman who rushed to meet the ball simultaneously with the goal-keeper, and the former struck it down into the goal just before half-time. Play was for a time confined in the East York's half and a corner was given against them. Subsequently the East Yorks made a good attack, the ball after being in play for a while the East Yorks gained their first goal. Some desultory play up and down the field was seen, the East Yorks then secured the ball and made their second goal. Though two good tries were again made for goal nothing resulted. Thus the Mountain Battery won by 4 to 2 goals.

The sides were:—Mountain Battery—Constable, Sims, Newmann, Dunn and Farrington, forwards; Ralph, Goodman and Holmes, half-backs; Fielder and M. Carthur, full-backs; Skinner, goal.

East Yorks:—Berch, Harvard, Heywood, Grimshaw and Clucas, forwards; Martin, Jackson and Meal, half-backs; Soully and Whitly, full backs Cressey, goal.

Referee—Staff Serg. T. Curley.

The second match was between the 1st Lancashire Fusiliers and the King's Own Lancaster Regiment. The play was chiefly in the King's Own's half and eventually Gambles centred the ball and Abbott shot it into the goal. Nothing further transpired in the first half. For a short time the ball travelled up and down and then kept within the King's Own's court, when Lark got the ball and trailed it along from mid-field, and shot a goal. In the second half the game continued in the King's Own's half and Lark being helped succeeded scoring again. Some up and down play ensued and Abbott getting the ball shot a goal. The game alternated when Abbott drove the ball between the posts. The Fusiliers won by five goals to nil.

The sides were:—Lancashire Fusiliers: Gambles, Lark, Abbott, Stocklow and Spryj, forwards; Swyney, Burrows and Walker, half backs; Hefferman and Wilkinson, full-backs; Williams, goal.

King's Own Lancaster Regiment.—Clements, Arthurs, Barton, Ashworth and Harris, forwards; Moss, Ralph and Brown, half-backs; Billingham and Richardson full-backs; Hughes, goal.

Referee, W. Muddle.

Between the 1st and 2nd matches the first heat in the sprinting competition took place. The Royal Scots had a walk over against the Royal Fusiliers. K. O. S. Borderers won from the West Riding Regiment.

PLAYS WITHOUT ACTORS.

Edison's Latest Idea.

An actorless drama throughout the country, a revolution in the electric theatre, moving picture, and cinematograph industry, and the cessation of work for touring companies—these are the possible results of Mr. Edison's latest invention. The new machine is a combination of the gramophone and the cinematograph—the moving picture. Certain combinations of the two have existed for some time, but, as an assistant of Mr. Edison explained to one a representative in mail week, these were, to all intents and purposes, not one machine, but two. Some were carefully synchronised and regulated, but in none of them were the voice and the movement caught by the film and the recorder blended with the accuracy possible where the two were integrally connected in the same apparatus.

DIFFICULTY OF SOLUTION.

The reason why this problem has been so difficult of solution is because proper reproduction on the record of a gramophone requires the speaker to stand close to the receiving horn and practically speak into it while the process of recording is in operation. For actors playing spirited parts before the biograph camera this is manifestly impossible, so the devices in current use record the actions on the film, and record the speaking voices of the players on a separate instrument, the two being synchronised on production in a more or less rough and ready way. It is in overcoming this difficulty that Mr. Edison has manifested his genius. He has devised a receiving apparatus of extraordinary sensitiveness, so that persons speaking from any reasonable distance—say within the four corners of a room—are clearly recorded on the rubber receiving cylinder Mr. Edison predicts, moreover, that it is only a question of time before the new process may be put to the more severe trial of outdoor transmission. At any rate, the extension of sensitiveness he has now devised provides the "Open Sesame" for the long-awaited combination of the moving picture and the talking machine. The actors who cooperate in the preparation of cinephonograph records will go through their performances in the future before two recording instruments, working on an automatic simultaneous connection, which ensures that they will be seen and heard at the same time.

CHANGE IN MOVING PICTURE WORK.

Thus the cinephonograph has come into existence as a practical device. One has Mr. Edison's own word that it is beyond the experimental stage and soon to be put on the market. The Edison Works, at Orange, New Jersey, in America, are busily at work manufacturing the first consignment, some of which are sure to find their way to England. No specimen, of course, has yet arrived here, nor was Mr. Edison upon his recent visit to London at all communicative as to the exact details and specifications of his new wonder. The cinephonograph is an assured fact, however, and within a month or two London is to get its first glimpse of the latest achievement of American inventive science. There is no doubt that this invention with change the face of the whole moving picture industry. Under the regime of the cinephonograph, the moving picture will not stop at short sketches, to which it is confined at the present time, but will present three and four act plays as a whole evening's entertainment. In this way, it is proposed, the best modern plays and the best revivals of the old ones will be brought vividly before the people in countless remote country villages which never have attained the dignity even of "one-night stands."

The vast educational value of the invention is apparent. The players who will send their personalities abroad so liberally over the land, will, of course, be the best companies available, made up of prominent actors and actresses whom it is the fortune of few people outside London frequently to see. The business of the second-ate companies will thus manifestly be seriously threatened when the finest art of the actor and the most elaborate proficiency of the stage manager are put so economically within the reach of everybody. Mr. Oscar Hammerstein, for instance, is bringing to London within a few weeks a troupe of artists, most of whom have never before been seen in England and only comparatively few people will see them, but if they give a few performances before the cinehonograph, their productions of "Carmen," "Faust," "Tannhauser," or any other operas may be heard and vividly appreciated by millions.

THE CINEPHONOGRAPH.

This is the vista opened up by the cinephonograph. The cinematograph has altered the manipulation of our theatrical population to an incalculable degree; it has almost ruined a certain type of music hall, and has made permanent inroads on the custom of the legitimate drama. With the popularisation of the cinephonograph this invasion will receive a tremendous stimulus towards the rise of the actorless drama. For better or for worse, the art of the drama is thus to be confronted by a rapidly increasing development toward the preeminence of a purely mechanical competitor. The mechanical competitor has now become very formidable indeed, for in the cinephonograph Mr. Edison has put the guarantee of his genius upon its progress.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

Army Championship of India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 22.

The Army Rifle Association having presented one set of jewels, consisting of a gold, a silver and a bronze jewel for a British Army Championship of India to be competed for during 1911-12, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the guiding principles laid down by the Army Rifle Association in the 1911 programme for the conduct of the Army Championship at home shall hold good for India with certain modifications to suit local conditions. The rules, for the competition in India, are published as an annexure to this order.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 22.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major M. E. White, Commandant, 3rd Brahmins, is promoted to be Lieut. Colonel.

Colonel C. F. Grantham and Majors Deart, Cantonment Magistrate, and Seward, Supply and Transport Corps, retire from the service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer Donald has been granted three months' extension of leave.

Chief Engineers Jones and Venu retire from the service.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain Robertson, 11th Lancers, is placed on Special Duty under the Foreign Department.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 22.

The storm in the Bay of Bengal has moved about three hundred miles since yesterday in a North-Westerly direction. The rainfall has ceased in the South of the Peninsula and has begun round the head of the Bay. Good rain has fallen in the Northern parts of North-West India. The principal amounts are:—Victoria Point, Moulmein and Yamethin, one and a half inches; Mergui, four; Tavoy, five; Ludhiana, three-quarters of an inch; Montgomery, half an inch; Dera Ismail Khan, one and a half; Kotah and Indore, one; and Gulbargha two.

The forecast shows that conditions remain favourable for a little further rainfall in the Northern parts of North-West India. The rainfall is probable in the North-West of the Peninsula.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL, Sept. 22.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg. Total 1910.
Cumballa Hill.	In. cts. 0·05	In. cts. 48·55	In. cts. 77·16	In. cts. 62·32

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	52·57	55·64	56·08	45·89
Thursday, 21st Sept.	0·00	0·00	0·03	0·00
Total	52·57	55·64	56·11	45·89
Same date last year	67·09	61·02	61·28	54·27

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 16th Sept. 1911:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandora	52	27	Viramgam	4	67
Panjoo	57	33	Dabhoe	19	94
Vaiturana	71	20	Sevalia	13	11
Palghur	56	7	Godhra	6	45
Gholwad	41	28	Patri	4	90
Daman	49	10	Limkhera	11	29
Bulsar	32	9	Dohad	8	95
Naosari	24	86	Amargarh	28	65
Surat	18	49	Rutlam	16	22
Kim	19	91	Nagda	17	68
Broach	15	5	Rajpardi	24	1
Baroda	19	36	Bardoli	27	10
Mehmadabad	14	94	Nandarbar	9	58
Ahmedabad	10	82	Nardana	10	33

During the week ending 16th Sept. 1911.

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Alot	14	98	Gangapur	14	40½
Pachpahar	18	40	Hindaun city	8	56
Kotah	10	53	Bayana	13	54
Indargarh	11	12	Bharatpur	7	45½

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (21st)	87·8	73·5	...	0
Jask	85·3	79·8	...	0
Muskat (21st)	94·3	82·1	...	0
[illegible]	100·3	75·5	...	1·82
Rawalpindi	84·4	67·9	...	13·13
Lahore	85·9	71·2	...	7·03
Sirsa	98·8	72·0	0·05	2·67
Ambala	87·5	67·9	0·20	10·84
Delhi	94·5	72·8	...	7·67
Agra	91·5	75·0	...	10·76
Mainpuri	[illegible]	76·1	...	15·04
Jhansi	88·5	74·6	0·13	19·76
Cawnpore	86·2	75·4	0·18	18·73
Allahabad	90·6	76·0	0·06	27·74
Jacobabad	101·1	76·8	...	0·05
Karachi	[illegible]	77·0	...	0·21
Ajmer	91·4	76·2	0·02	7·21
Jaipur	96·2	74·1	0·03	12·23
Kotah	95·6	73·6	0·90	14·05
Bhuj	94·0	74·0	...	1·08
Dwarka	85·3	77·7	...	2·51
Veraval	83·1	75·3	...	0·23
Rajkot	93·1	70·5	...	2·11
Bhavnagar Para	95·5	73·5	...	6·32
Surat	89·4	74·1	...	19·37
Ahmedabad	97·6	75·2	...	9·04
Deesa	97·8	70·4	...	9·76
Neemuch	90·4	65·5	0·83	19·08
Indore	86·1	65·1	1·13	17·13
Jubbulpore	85·3	74·8	...	39·19
Saugor	85·8	70·1	0·22	33·98
Hoshangabad	85·3	74·0	0·61	[illegible]
Khandwa	89·7	73·1	...	11·91
Akola	88·7	71·6	0·03	18·97
Amraoti	90·8	72·3	...	16·16
Nagpur	90·1	73·8	...	35·83
Chanda	92·5	75·0	...	35·23
Raipur	87·7	75·6	...	45·66
Bombay	86·9	75·6	0·01	45·90
Ratnagiri	84·8	72·4	...	66·92
Mormugao	83·0	75·2	0·02	67·86
Karwar	82·7	75·0	...	73·15
Malegaon	93·4	65·1	...	17·56
Ahmednagar	91·1	64·0	...	16·14
Poona	86·0	62·3	...	12·77
Sholapur	85·3	69·6	0·16	16·84
Bijapur	85·7	68·8	0·03	9·71
Belgaum	80·3	64·0	...	33·19
Aurangabad	86·2	60·2	...	18·40
Nizamabad (Indur)	85·9	71·7	0·53	29·01
Hyderabad	86·3	71·2	0·03	17·67
Mangalore	84·8	73·8	0·03	87·73
Calicut	84·8	74·6	...	79·89
Cochin	85·7	75·7	...	64·58
Colombo	86·5	78·5	...	14·31
Masulipatam	90·8	77·2	0·40	18·82
Bellary	93·0	72·8	...	6·22
Cuddapah	87·2	73·6	...	11·34
Madras	90·0	79·0	...	11·01
Bangalore	82·8	63·3	...	10·30
Coimbatore	89·9	63·8	...	10·84
Trichinopoly	90·1	75·2	...	6·23
Negapatam	90·0	75·0	...	8·18

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m., (local time) on the 22nd September, was 29·822 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Appollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 10 feet at 8 a.m., (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30,00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher and lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid, no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 22ND SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 22nd September, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Ambala records 0·20" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect in the submontane districts; night temperature is below normal at Ambala and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Light local rain has fallen; Cawnpore has had 0·18" and Jhansi 0·13." Skies are heavily clouded at Allahabad and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in slight defect at most stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah records 0·90" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in lower Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in west Central India; Neemuch has had 0·83" and Indore 1·13." Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess in north Gujarat

The Central Provinces.—Saugor records 0·22" of rain and Hoshangabad 0·61." Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture and temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur records 0·16" of rain and Nizamabad 0·53". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen in west Central India and the adjacent parts of Rajputana and local rain in the east Punjab, the United Provinces and the northern half of the Central Provinces. In the Peninsula rainfall has decreased considerably, Sholapur, Nizamabad and Masulipatam being the only stations reporting precipitation of importance. In all 11 stations report rainfall exceeding 0·10."

Local rain is likely on the north Madras Coast and in Hyderabad, the south United and the east Central Provinces. A few showers may occur in the southern half of the Deccan, west Central India, and east Rajputana.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. Arabia, which left Aden on the night of 17th September 1911, experienced upto longitude 48° E. light variable airs; till longitude 55° E. gentle southerly or south-westerly wind; till longitude 58° E. moderate south-westerly wind and cloudy weather till longitude 63° E. gentle west-south-westerly wind and swell and cloudy weather thence to arrival in port this morning light west south-westerly wind with fine weather. Winds have weakened in the Arabian Sea during the preceding week and are now slightly below normal in strength.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

DIVINE SERVICE.

15th Sunday after Trinity.—24th September.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy Rev C M Barham, Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev W A Sawtell—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m Holy Communion—Choral—Smart in F. Hymns, 248, 276, 556, 197; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Whitfield in E. Hymns—193, 281, 260; Collections for Organ Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7 45 a m; on Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy: Rev E E Hill; Services discontinued until further notice

St John's Church. Colaba—Clergy: Rev C T D Mason 7-15 a m and 8 a m. Holy Eucharist; 9-30 a m, Parade Service; 5-30 p m, Sunday school; 6-30 p m Evensong and Sermon. Week days—Thursday, 7-30 a m, Holy Eucharist; Friday 7-30 a m, (Michaelmas); 8-30 a m, Matins daily; 5-15 p m, Evensong daily; Army Guild of the Holy Standard Monday 6-30 p m.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev Cannon Heywood; Rev J H Robinson; Rev T Sharpley and Rev D L Joshi 8 a m, Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p m Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

St Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel—Clergy Rev J Andrew Smith—8 a m Holy Communion; Rev A H Sharpley, C M S: 6 30 p m Evensong and Sermon, Rev J B Glass.

St Peter's Mazagon—Clergy; Rev Father Biscoe Langmore and Chard—6-30 a m Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a m Matins and Litany; 8 a m Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Organ and Choir.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy; The Rev W J Kenelly and the Rev J B Glass—8 a m Matins and Litany; 8 45 a m Holy Communion: 5 15 p m Sunday School and Bible Class; 6 30 p m Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra—11-15 a. m. Holy Communion and Sermon. The Rev. E. E. Hill Chaplain-in-Charge will preach.

St. Nicholas' Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion: 7 p.m. Evening Prayer. Week days—Daily Prayer, 9 45 a.m. and 16 p.m. Concert nights, 11 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road—8 a. m. Matins. 8-10 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 5 30 p.m., Children's Service: 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi Chapel of Ease to St. Peter.—Clergy; Rev, Father Moore; Rev. J. ven Londhe, 6-30 a.m. English; 7-35 a.m. Marathi; 9 a.m. Gujerathi; 4 p m, Canarese, 5-30 p.m., Marathi.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion—Chapel of Ease to St Paul,—Served by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-20 p m, Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura, Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. J. W. Kemble and P. J. E. Dimeshky, 7-30 a.m. Matins Urdu; 8 a.m. Holy Communion Urdu, 9-30 a.m., Holy Communion, English and Tamil alternately; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon Urdu.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. De Monte; 5 and 8-30 a m, Masses; 5-30 p m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; 6 a m, 7 a m. 8 a m, 9 a m, 6-30 p m.

St. Joseph's Church. Colaba—Sunday, 8 a m Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p m Service of Benediction.

St Ann's Byculla—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar: Rev Father Hutmacher, S J, 6 30 a m. 7 30 a m, 8 30 a m, 6 30 p m.

St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios. Masses, 6-45 a. m. and 8-30 a.m. Evening service 5-30 p. m.

The Rosary Church, Mazagon—Vicar: Rev Fr M X Gomes—Pastoral visit in Rosary Church.—6-30 and 8-30 a m Sunday Services; 5-30 p m, Evening Service Week days—6-30 and 7-15 a m.

Gloria Church Mazagon—Vicar; L C Pera, hours of Mass, 5-30. 7 and 9 a m Benediction 6. p. m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev P. B. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6 a m, Mass 8 a m. High Mass; 6 p m. Benediction.

Church of N S de Salvacao, Dadar—Vicar Rev Thomas Henriques 6-45 and 8 a. m, Low Masses.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health) Vicar: Rev Bernard Mendonca. Mass 7 and 8-30 a m

Church of St Francis Xavier, Dabul, Barrow's Lane, Girgaum Road—Vicar Rev Fr J N Coutinho—5, 5-30, 6 30, 7-30, 8 30, 9 30 and 10-30 am, Masses; 6 p m, Benediction.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra—9-30 a m, Mass.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway—8-30 a m Preacher: Rev R O Jenkins; 6-30 p m Preacher: Rev J F Edwards; 5 p m Sunday School; 9 to 10 p m Social Hour. Institute open every evening in the week.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens—10 a m Preacher: Rev J F Edwards; 6-30 p m Preacher: Rev R O Jenkins; 5 p m Sunday School.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Sunday School, 8-15 a.m. Morning Service 9-30 a.m. Evening 6-30 p. m. Social Hour, at 8-30 p. m. Pastor: Rev. C. B. Hill.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder. Sunday, 11 a m. Morning Service; 6 30 p m. Evening. Service. Wednesday, 6 30 p m. Prayer meeting. Minister: Rev Fawcett Shaw.

BAPTIST.

Worshipping at Y M C A Hall—Minister: Rev H E Barrel.—8-30 a m Morning Service, Preacher: Rev H E Barrell; 6 30 p m Evening Service, Preacher: Rev H E Barrell.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street. Fort-Chaplain: Rev J Cameron, 11 a m. Morning Service; 5-15 p. m. Sunday School; 6-30 p m, Evening Service. Psalm 102. Hymns, 298, 202, 197.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road—Minister: Rev A Wilson; 11 a m, Service at Parel; 11 a m United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p m Children's Service; 6-30 p m, Evening Service.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U F C of Scotland, Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office—Minister: The Rev M B Nikambe, 8-30 a m, Morning Service 4 30 p m Evening Service.

At telegram was received yesterday by the Criminal Investigation Department, Calcutta, reporting the arrest of ten Pathans and Panjabis at Menge and the recovery of jewellery and cash in connection with the Waneung dacoity.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Upada, 3,382 tons, Captain F. Pittam, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The Bombay and Hajaz S. N. Co's steamer Fakhri, 2,555 tons Captain E. Kass, sailed yesterday for Jeddah via Red Sea ports, with a general cargo and 921 pilgrims.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Zurichmoor, 2,422 tons, Captain D. Stonehouse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Alexandria in ballast.

The B. I. S. N Co's steamer Malda, 1,250 tons, Captain H. W. Bamber arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushire via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Hellas, 849 tons, Captain M. Berg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

The City Line steamer City of Athens, 3,571 tons, Captain W. Knaunt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer Arabia, 4,098 tons Captain W. B. Palmer, R. N. R. arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Islami, 1,604 tons, Captain W. Francis sailed yesterday for Jeddah via Red Sea ports with a general cargo and 771 pilgrims.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 21st Sept. should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS

H M S Highflyer...Capt Jones...D Dick R N Flagship
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr...Huddleston R I Troopship
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr ... Lock ..... do
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr ... Jones ..... do
R I M S Investigator...Capt. G N Farteath ..R N R... Survey Std

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 22

Arabia...4098 Palmer... P & O & Co
Brilliant Bque ...3609 Grant ...Philadelphia... Standard Oil Co
Begonia... ...2346 Mathews... T Jeevandas
City of Athens ... 3571 Knaut ...K Nixon & Co
Egypt... 4207 Summers...London 2-9...P & O Co
Galles ... 555 Wratt ...K Nixon & Co
Gramsbergen... 3151 Goot ... T M & Co
Hawley ...2712 Park ...W & A Graham & Co
Harumet ...2564 Peters ... Do
Heim ...758 Eilsen ...F F ... P & O Co
Hellas ...849 Berg ...F F Campbell & Co
Lawada ... 2114 Lane ... M M & Co
Mennetchy...1368 Kilner ... Do
Mazagon... 3200 Cockhin ... M M & Co
Malda ... 1250 Bamber ... M M & Co
Palitana ... 1934 Penny ...Karachi...2-9...M M & Co
Twergate ...2358 Jackson ... W & A Graham Co
Umta ...3493 Phillips Calcutta ...25-9 ...M M & Co
Zwrichmoor...2422 Stonehouse..W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels Tons Capts Dest. Date. Agents
C&B Locksley Hall ..2310 Crawford ...Manchester ... K Moon and Co
K Barrington Court 2853 Williams 27-9...Antwerp W & A Graham & Co
P & O Umta ..3492 Philips ...Calcutta 25-9 M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Quiloa... ...1942 Stewart ...M M & Co
3 China 3868 Pavissich ..Kobe ...23-9...W Dueno
8 Africa...2465 Seberton...Trieste ..1-10 A L N Co
9 Crostafels ... 3083 Stefens Kohi ... 22-9... W & A G & Co
10 & 11 Arcadia...3112 Barcham...Shanghai ...10-10... P & O Co
10 & 11 Devanha 4850 Hickey ..Shanghai 27-9... P & O Co
14 Kasgar ...5051 King Basrah ...21-9 ...M M & Co

B Block

Lhasa ... 949 Mohamed ... M M & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati...524 Ahmed ..Repairing...Bo S N Co

H W P D

Bahaduri...829 Ahmed ..Bhownagar...21-9...Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessels	Commanders	From
20	Beckbergen	DeHond	Calcutta, Sept 10
21	Barenfels	Engelage	Hamburg, Aug 19
22	Zurichmoor	Stonehouse	Alexandria, Sept 5
	Hellas	Berg	Bangkok, Sept 2
	City of Athens	Knaut	Glasgow, Aug 30
	Arabia	Palmer	London, Sept 1

SAILINGS

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
22	Tosa Maru	Sato	Kobe &c
	Dwarka	Moxon	Karachi
	Islami	Francis	Jeddah &c
	Fakhri	Kass	Jeddah &c
	Upada	Pittam	Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Malda, for Persian Gulf &c.
" City of Athens for Liverpool &c.
" Hellas for Bangkok.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	From.
17	Itinda	Java
18	Elenga	Negapatam
19	Edavana	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of York left Liverpool on the 19th afternoon outward bound.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia outward bound passed Suez on the 21st instant and is expected to arrive here on the morning of the 2nd proximo.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Co's steamer D. Balduino from Bombay left Aden on the 21st Sept. for Genoa.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf arrived at Mombasa from Bombay this morning.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—3,233 cwts sugar, Ralli Bros.

City of Athens s—10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—2,332 cwts sugar, Ralli Bros; 6 cwts ivory, cooka, Esmail.

FOR HULL.

Barrington Court s—1,250 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gramsbergen s—46 bales hemp, 380 bales cotton fly and waste, K Visram and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Barinfels s—32,50 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros; 525 cwts weedseed and 20 cwts dillseed, Bauer and Krause.

Crostafels s—500 cwts mowraseed, W Bythe and Co; 210 cwts gum, 123 cwts turmeric, R Damjee and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—2,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR FIUME.

Africa s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—75 cwts gum, R Damjee and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Africa s—50 cwts gum, R Damjee and Co; 402 cwts turmeric, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—59 boxes silver coins, The Chartered Bank; 86 boxes silver coins, The International Bank; 28 boxes silver coins, The Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank; 40 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 87 cwts kismiss, J Cassum; 87 bales twist, 40 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 71 1-2 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—23 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 40 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, M Essabhoy; 40 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Tosa Maru s—6 cwts ivory, C Esmail.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of (1) REVENUE STORES (2) STATIONERY and (3) LINSEED and LUBRICATING OILS, for the Official year 1st April to 31st March, 1912.

Separate Tender forms for each of those classes giving details may be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, at the General Offices of the Company, Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, on payment of Rs. 1-8 per copy.

All covers containing Tenders are to be superscribed "Tender for supply of Stores," "Tender for supply of Stationery" and "Tender for supply of Oils," sealed and sent to the AGENT, BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY HOUSE, KIDDERPORE, CALCUTTA, in envelopes provided by the Company. (Tenders delivered at the Town Booking Office, in Dalhousie Square, will not be considered).

All Tenders will be opened in the Office of the Agent, Bengal Nagpur Railway House, Kidderpore at noon on Tuesday, the ... ember, 191.. Tenders received after this time will not be considered.

Notification of acceptance or rejection of Tenders will be made on or about the 31st January, 1912.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest of any tender.

By Order,
D. B. CRITCHLEY,
Chief Storekeeper.

Bengal Nagpur Railway House,
Kidderpore, Calcutta,
Dated 15th September, 1911.

NOTICE OF SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that THAKAR GOCULDAS BHAMOO and THAKAR NARANDAS KANJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants have contracted with our clients Messrs. KESHAVJI KALLIANJI and KANJI KALLIANJI for the absolute sale to them of the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 101, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground situate at Chinchpoogly without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 870 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the tenements, bungalow, etc., standing hereon assessed by the Collector of Assessment under F. Ward No. 1071 (10), 1071 (10a), 1071 (10b), and Street Nos. 31, 1. 31, 11, and 31, 111 Kalachowki Road, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the land belonging to the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, on the West by the property belonging to Mahomed Moolo, on the North by the property belonging to the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, and on the South by the Kalachowki Road.—Dated this 22nd day of September, 1911.

DADACHANJI AND POCHA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
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FORT BOMBAY

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MARSHALLS BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
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Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins)	3 13 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 13 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 3 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 13 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Bandra agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 23rd September 1911.

THE WHITE COMMONWEALTH.

ONE of the most pressing of the Australian problems is the provision of population for the vast areas of the Northern territory and the thousands of miles of its littoral, extending from the Queensland boundaries to the West Coast, where the pearl-fishers have recently been dispossessed of their coloured crews and divers, lest they should contaminate the national purity. Its vital statistics show that the mortality and birth-rates of the present four and a half millions balance each other, so there is no probability of an indigenous increase and the lack of settlers must be supplied by over-sea importations. But its stringent immigration laws, framed to meet the demands of a proletariat, whose ideals were not competition and cheap labour, have seriously affected the equipoise between demand and supply, and in recent years emigrants from England and Europe have preferred to become citizens of countries in which poverty or a knowledge of handicraft are not regarded as disqualifications. But the Commonwealth has apparently realised that the policy of excluding able-bodied workers, because their advent may upset the economic conditions created by the Caucus, is a mistake, and all the Colonies are now striving to make additions to their populations by offering cheap passages, grants of lands upon easy terms and other inducements likely to attract people to their shores. In this connection their attention has been turned to India and the numerous contingent of time expired British soldiers, who annually quit the army for Home or settle down in localities in which they have obtained employment or hope to receive appointments, thus adding to the complexities of a racial problem already demanding the serious attention of the Government of India. If, therefore, army men who have left the colours can be persuaded to migrate to Australia instead of remaining in the East and swelling the ranks of a domiciled community whose pauperism is a distressful element of Anglo-India, we should welcome the proposals now put forward for their patriotism under the Southern Cross, and it is understood that both the army officials and the Supreme Government are giving every encouragement to the Australian recruiting agents who have tapped a valuable emigration supply, if the British soldier can resist the fascination of the East as hymned by Mr. Kipling and exchange them for the more strenuous life open to him in the antipodes.

But besides the retired army men we have a large mixed community whose racial patronymic has recently been the cause of much discussion in the newspapers by reason of its official alteration from Eurasian to Anglo-Indian, and whose drab surroundings and hopeless outlook arouse much sympathy and some practical endeavours for its amelioration. These are chiefly the outcome of private benevolence as the Government attitude is one of non-commital on financial grounds, its assistance being limited to the provision of an educational code and the attendant grants-in-aid, while carefully sealing up all the avenues to public employment which were once the prerogatives of the domiciled whites and their coloured kinsmen. Sixty years ago when the Eurasian problem was commencing to attract attention, a philanthropic judge of the Madras High Court—who had been transferred thither from New South Wales—raised subscriptions and chartered a sailing ship for the conveyance of a number of the community to Australia. The experiment was successful as the majority readily found employment, and the whole white policy was not a plank of the national programme in those days so no objections were raised to the admission of the Madras emigrants. But the situation has completely changed since the advent after Commonwealth, and no Eurasian would now be accepted as a citizen by any of the Federal States, as the colour bar is as rigidly applied to them as it is to pure Asiatics. It is desirable to make this point clear because there is an idea in some quarters that the recent relaxation of the Australian immigration laws is applicable to persons of British descent from the East. Such, however, is not the case, and nothing but disappointment awaits those who act on the contrary conviction, as any suspicion of their racial purity would lead to their exclusion by the Boards which examine and pass all prospective citizens of the Commonwealth.

The imprudence of this policy is too obvious to need explanation, as selected bodies of Eurasians would make admirable colonists, particularly in the sub-tropical regions which are at present largely unpopulated for climatic causes and can only be settled by people who are acclimatised to their conditions. The question of national defence also hinges upon the population problem and is already making itself felt in regard to the manning of the Australian Navy. The ships will be built, but it is becoming evident that they will have to be manned principally by British crews, as the pure Australians will not enlist except under compulsion, because they can earn higher wages and obtain more congenial employment ashore without sacrificing their personal independence. As the full complement required is some sixteen thousand of all ranks, the realisation of the local ideal of an "Australian" Navy will be a difficult operation, if resorted to as is being done for the completion of the land forces, and even a modified application of the old British press-gang might lead to unexpected developments. But these are questions which those in charge of the destinies of the white continent are content to leave for future solution, as at present their energies are directed towards fresh orgies in legislation, made possible by the reassembling of the Federal Parliaments after the referenda defeat of a few months ago. The Caucus has resolved that the memory of this disaster must be obliterated as quickly as possible, as a new general election is not far distant, and the party must be cajoled into absolute obedience before there is another appeal to the polls. Mr. Fisher and his co-adjutors have consequently drawn up a full programme of law making which has received the approval of their Parliamentary followers and the next few months will be occupied in adding to a statute book already burdened with fantastic and illogical enactments. For the prospective measures all aim at the further expansion of the economic policy which has, so far, been more productive of strikes and disagreements, than the peaceful millenium visualised by its originators, whose perseverance might be commendable if it were not leading White Australia into fiscal and industrial quagmires from which extrication will be difficult when the day of repentance arrives. If, instead of the coming debauch in legislation, the racial purists of the antipodes would concentrate upon the far more important problem of peopling the waste areas of their Continent by the adoption of rational immigration laws, there would be no future apprehensions of incursions by the Japanese or any other form of the yellow peril. But under the dominancy of the Caucus this may not be, and the tribulations of the Australians are yet to come when they realise that exclusiveness is not the road to national greatness, and that prosperity cannot be commanded by a farrago of Parliamentary enactments.

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PARSI FIRE TEMPLE AT CALCUTTA.

THE Parsi community of Calcutta are looking in a praiseworthy manner to their spiritual wants, and have this week laid the foundation-stone of a new fire-temple. At present there is only one such temple in that city, and it was built and consecrated so long ago as 1839. For more than two generations, therefore, the capital of India has had no opportunity of witnessing the solemn ceremony with which this community begins the building of the sacred house of fire. The event of this week, being somewhat unique, has excited considerable interest not only among Parsis but also the other communities of the place, especially Hindus who also are well known for the great veneration in which they hold fire. The Hindus have always looked with special favour on the raising of fire temples by Parsis in this country; for they believe that Agni, their god of fire, is thereby kept propitiated and blesses the land where both Hindus and Parsis live. When the Parsis just came to India more than a thousand years ago and settled at Sanjan, the Hindu Raja of the place was delighted with the proposal of the new comers in his city, to erect and consecrate a fire-temple according to their rites, and readily gave them ample means to accomplish their object and put every facility in their way. This original fire then auspiciously consecrated, with the aid and countenance derived from a Hindu ruler, is still kept burning at Udwada with scrupulous care, and there are traditious among Parsi priests of the place of several other Hindu Rajas having shown explicit marks of favour to the sacred fire and having even made costly offerings to it, some of which still exist there in the shape of costly silver goblets. The Hindus of Bengal then may be said to take a natural, almost heriditary interest in the founding of the new fire temple at Calcutta. The Parsis in that capital city number about five hundred souls, who have found the sole existing place of worship is not enough for their wants. In Bombay, where the Parsis number about fifty thousand, there are about forty such fire-temples, which gives an average of say one temple for every thirteen hundred. In Calcutta the Parsis seem to be more religious as one temple does not suffice for five hundred people. The existing fire temple was built in 1839 when they numbered only some hundred and twenty five persons, by Rustomji Cowasji, the brother of Framji Cowasji the public spirited citizen of Bombay, after whom the well known Institute is called. Rustomji emigrated from our city to Bengal in the beginning of the last century and prospered there exceedingly, becoming well known in European as well as in Indian society for his business capacity as well as large-hearted and catholic charities. At first for a long time he resided alone in Calcutta, having kept his family still in Bombay; but in 1837 his family, too, went there to settle in earnest, and Rustomji built ten years later the fire temple in Ezra Street, for the spiritual wants of his family as well as other Parsis. The new temple has a somewhat similar origin, for its donor the late Mr. D. B. Mehta had some twenty years ago formed a sort of chapel for his family purposes, which his son, the well-known citizen of Calcutta, Mr. R. D. Mehta, C. I. E., once Sheriff of that city, resolved upon his father's death, some time ago, to enlarge into a public temple for the worship of all Parsis. Of this temple his mother laid the foundation stone, and the building, which is to cost more than a lakh of rupees will be ready for consecration and use in a few months.

◆

CIVILIAN UNIFORM.

CONSIDERING the meaning of the word it is curious that the effect of the wearing of uniform is to make a man conspicuous. The garb of the ordinary man is nowadays so quiet that any distinction in the colour or fit of a costume marks the wearer off from others and gives him the sense of difference from his fellowmen. That, indeed, is one of the purposes of uniform. One of the strong appeals that can be addressed to a soldier is a reminder of the uniform he wears. For that reason care is taken in every army to fit the young soldier for his distinctive dress and to prepare him, by a long course of physical training, to carry his body in a way that will set his uniform off. While, therefore, the Government of India are to be congratulated on the time and care which they have been able to give to the subject of their civilian officers' dress, and which are manifest in the recent comprehensive orders, it is to be somewhat regretted that the process was not carried a little further back and fuller consideration given to the figures and the feelings of many who will be called on to wear the new costume. The military style seems still to rule the ideas of court tailors and the necessity of tight-fitting clothes seems to dominate their minds. Through custom and still more through exercise the soldier carries his close-fitting dress as his natural habiliment, although even in military circles there is now a tendency to relax the severity of the older style and to give the soldier more room inside his clothes. But it is hardly fair to an official whose duty is to sit at a desk and wield a pen, to expect him to show to advantage in a semi-military dress on a the special and infrequent occasions when he has to appear in uniform. His figure may not be what it once was and the consciousness of wearing the showy and stiff attire will not add to his comfort during a ceremony. It is not easy to see further why officials, concerned with agriculture or commerce or stationery, should have to go to the expense of providing themselves with military great coats and swords or why archeologists and accountants should have to equip themselves with boots and spurs. Naval officers do not wear either spurs or knee-breeches and their example alone is sufficient to show that these antiquated survivals of an old fashion are not necessary for the proper clothing of non-combatant officials. It ought not to be impossible to devise an official costume which would confer upon the civilian wearer the distinction aimed at and which would yet resemble the clothes of daily life sufficiently to prevent discomfort and unnecessary expense. We venture again to put in a plea for the frock-coat, which is the proper and becoming coat of the modern civilian, and a modification of which would provide a suitable uniform for the officials of any department of Government service. If some such dress were adopted, Government would have the satisfaction of knowing not only that its officers were ready down to the last button on their sleeves but that they were comfortably and becomingly clad.

HIS HIGHNESS Prince Ripudaman Singh of Nabha, who underwent an operation on August 26, was progressing satisfactorily in mail week. On receipt of the sad news of the death of the ruler of Banda, order was issued by the Maharaja of Bhavnagar to close the schools, courts and offices in respect to memory to the deceased, who was married to a sister of the Maharani of Bhavnagar.

THE Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Clark, the member in charge of the Commerce and Industry Department, entertained at dinner in Simla, on Thursday night, the members of the Railway Conference. Afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Clark gave a reception to which a large number of Simla people were invited.

IN connection with the death of a hillman near the Volunteer Headquarters at Simla, Corporal Cox of the Lancashire Fusiliers has been taken into custody and further police enquiry is proceeding.

THE Hon'ble Mr. S. Sinha of Behar has subscribed five thousand rupees to the Moslem University Scheme. He has also given a same amount to the Hindu University project.

AMONG the passengers, who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Arabia," were Major-General R. B. Altson, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart. General Mahon, the Hon. Mr. N. Glazebrook, Lady David, Rao Bahadur V. R. Pundit; Hon. Leonnel Holland and Lady Stirling.

HIS HIGHNESS the Raja of Rajpipla, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Arabia," and landed at the Apollo Bunder shortly after 7-30 a.m. A guard-of-honour of 50 non-commissioned officers and men under the command of a native officer was detailed at the Bunder to receive his Highness. His Highness was received with a general salute on landing. The Royal Garrison Artillery fired a salute of 11 guns to announce the arrival of his Highness.

THE total enrolment of Australian Cadets is 153,637. Fifty-five thousand were exempted on various grounds, but only 6 per cent. were medically unfit. The Admiralty's contribution towards manning the naval unit includes 98 Commissioned Officers, 34 Warrant Officers and 406 Petty Officers.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE AUTUMNAL POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

IT is usual for our politicians, big and small, after having rested a while from what they call their labours and some others their loafing—Parliamentary life is loafing for the bulk of the members of the House of Commons—to start on an orgy of speechifying which is continued until close upon Christmas. This year owing to the autumn sittings of Parliament the oratorical outburst will be of short duration and if the plan settled before the labour question became so acute is adhered to the speeches will in the main be directed to Home Rule. A curious state of things has occurred with reference to the well-advertised approaching visit of a deputation of the Eighty Club to Ireland. Everybody knows that this visit has been designed for the purpose of enabling the clever speakers of the Eighty Club to make more effective speeches in England in favour of this plank in the Ministerial programme. An idea has arisen in Ireland encouraged it seems by something said on behalf of the Eighty Club that the deputation is crossing St. George's Channel with more or less open minds and one ex-Unionist member has invited them to a luncheon with the object of trying to convert them. In the circumstances the invitation ought not to have been accepted. It may be asked why there should be a Home Rule Campaign at all if as the Government says the country has already given its opinion on the subject. The fact is that among a section of the Liberal party, especially in the West of England where the Wesleyans are strongest, there are considerable doubts as to the wisdom of granting Mr. Redmond's demands and these doubts have if possible to be overcome.

WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH IT?

A week ago each of His Majesty's faithful Commons, who is not a paid Minister or subminister of the Crown or member of the Royal Household, received a draft for £94 3s. 4d. as payment for his services as a Parliamentary representative during the quarter ending on the 30th of June less income-tax at 1s. 2d. in the pound. "I have never received a payment which has been so repugnant to me as this," writes one of the recipients. The hon. gentleman alluded to Mr. Arthur Fell, Conservative member for Great Yarmouth, has worked the whole thing out and finds that the amount represents a tax of about 8d. on each of the electors in his constituency. He cannot "take this money from them of course, so he had decided to divide the money among the hospitals in Yarmouth. His announcement has given rise to a considerable amount of controversy and the course he has chosen to adopt does not meet with general approval. One of his critics says that if Mr. Fell "cannot stomach the insult his real course would be to resign his seat." "Banker" points not that before being met the quarterly, warrant or as Mr. Fell calls it draft, must be signed in the usual way by the payee. "Mr. Fell has only to regularly pass on his 'humiliation' to the waste-paper basket and the money will in due course help to diminish the National Debt." The same suggestion is made by Sir Herbert Stephen and Professor Beesly; the former reminds Mr. Fell that "a man who appropriates money sufficiently to decide that it shall be paid to A or B, and pays it accordingly, receives it and accepts it just as much as if he paid it into his own account and took no further steps in the matter." Professor Beesly, though a Positivist, knows his Bible and he invites Mr. Fell to lay to heart the "well-known injunctions": "When thou does thine alms do not sound a trumpet before thee" etc., Sir R. Melville Beachcroft, an active Conservative, recommends members, who share Mr. Fell's repugnance at the money "forced upon" them, to send a cheque to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the full amount as conscience money, which he would be bound to acknowledge, and thus furnish evidence of the repayment. "If," adds the author of this amusing idea, "every one of the 158 members who, on August 10, voted against payment of members adopted this course, and were thus enabled to satisfy their constituents that they had had no part or lot in this revolutionary change in our Parliamentary system, it may safely be predicted that their position in their constituencies would be for ever assured." The "Daily Express" has had the courage, some would say the audacity, to circularise the members of the House of Commons asking them how they propose to make use of this new source of wealth. Mr. Will Crook as usual is laconic. "Why, I've on it!" is his reply. Mr. Horatio Bottomley who has not yet gratified his Liberal opponents by applying for the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds is sarcastic. He points out that the principle upon which payment of members is based is that our legislators put aside all other occupations and consecrate the whole of their time to the service of the State receiving by way of reward the salary of "a junior clerk in the Civil Service." He adds: "Obviously therefore the purpose to which I shall apply the money, for which I have just received the Paymaster-General's warrant, is the vital one of my personal maintenance—economising my expenditure within its limits until the time when I may have acquired sufficient knowledge of public affairs to entitle me to a "rise" equivalent to the salaries of Messrs. Masterman, Acland, Trevelyan, McKinnon Wood, Strachey, and other champions of the poor and oppressed." Some members intimate their intention of applying their salary "towards the expenses in connection with their constituences." Captain Craig (Ulster Unionist) writes: "All mine will go in fighting against Home Rule." The Socialist member for Bow and Bromley does not think the public are at all interested in how he spends his money. He, however, gives an assurance that he will spend all he can to help awaken discontent among the workers till they demand and obtain as good a minimum wage as he. Evidently Mr. Lansbury has no false modesty.

LINERS AND RADIO-TELEGRAMS.

I have always considered that one of the charms of a purely pleasure cruise on board an ocean liner is that you are able for the time being to get away from letters, telegrams and newspapers, I should say, were able, for Mr. Marconi has altered all this so far as news is concerned. This was made rather painfully evident to me on a week-end trip from London to Liverpool in one of the excellent vessels of the Bibby line. The steamer in question, the Worcestershire, is fitted with complete wireless apparatus, and each night at a stated hour, a copious budget of the day's intelligence was received and posted for the benefit of the passengers. Personally as I never go down to the sea except for the purpose mentioned above I am inclined to regard a wireless installation as part of a ship's equipment with mixed feelings; though the advantages of this addition to any vessel are course enormous. As a means of communi tion between passengers at sea and th friends on land, the wireless system, howev will, I imagine, have to be very considera cheapened before it is used on an exten scale. A charge of 10 1-2d. a word see excessive and for persons of slender me almost prohibitive. The Marconi Compa must not be blamed; the high rate is due the toll levied by His Majesty's Postmast General, who I understand exacts more th half the amount per word, to be precise si pence. This is the way enterprise is cripple by the powers-that-be! Liverpudlians we know think ships and I was not su prised when on the banks of the Mersey find everybody talking not about the rece strike riots, but the endeavour of the famo Cunard Company to achieve a new reco Their steamer, the "Lusitania" has been set th task of making three voyages across th Atlantic within three weeks and it looks if she may accomplish the feat. She le Liverpool on Monday August 28, landed he passengers at New York on the followin Saturday morning, and after a stay of onl 32 hours started on the eastward voyage wi 700 passengers at 6 p. m. on Sunday. At noo yesterday she was about 650 miles fro Ireland and if she has kept up the same ra of speed should reach Liverpool in time to docked to-morrow morning. All preparatio have been made for another quick 'turn roun on this side, and if all goes well she will ploughing the waves in a westerly direction Monday. Hitherto no steamer of the Cuna or any other Company has attempted such feat in less than fourteen days. The previo test is I believe the performance of the "Mau tania" which last Christmas did the round tr in twelve days, but her turn round at Ne York took 37 hours whereas in the case of th "Lusitania" this as mentioned above was g through in 32 hours. Mr. A. A. Boo Chairman of the Cunard Steamship Compan is proving himself to be a worthy successor the late Lord Inverclyde and he is evident determined to make things hum. I only re mained a few hours in Liverpool and I a afraid I cannot throw any fresh light on th labour troubles in that city. But one thing heard from a man of light and leading in th cotton trade, by no means an admirer of M Ben Tillett, does not redound to the credit one of the large undertakings involved i the dispute. The Company alluded t it seems has been in the habit of requirin its employes to work beyond the usu hours and instead of paying them extr wages for this overtime telling the men t take a day or two off when things are slack This may be "business," but it is hardl generous, and I do not wonder that so far a this particular company is concerned ther should be "unrest."

THE HEAT.

I am writing this with the thermomete registering 90 in the shade. The first week o this month, is widely recorded as the hottes week we have ever known in September i these one time moist and cool islands. Bu the second week bids fair to outdo it. Thre times in the first seven days the thermomete went above 85 and the average daily maximum was 81·1 deg. Yesterday it was 89 and no on the first day of the second week it is 90 Taking into consideration the fact that th home-keeping Briton wears heavy clothes no matter what the sun is doing in the way o parboiling him, I think I am entitled to as for him, the commiseration of my Anglo-Indian brethren. The strain on health and temper which such abnormal weather as we have had for practically four months involves is attracting attention in the press, but really one see little irritability as one moves about. Th abnormal, in fact, seems to have been accep as the normal and in place of the lassitud broken by bad temper one might expe London's business goes on as briskly as ever another proof of that adaptability to environ ment which has made the Briton such successful colonist! Really, Burgess wh spent 24 hours in the Dover Straits th other day battling with the tides should b considered lucky. At least he was coo And as he succeeded in emulating th great feat of Captain Webb, accomplished many years ago and so often attempted sinc he is doubly to be envied. Latterly th failure of so many accomplished long-distan swimmers to get across the Channel had tend to lead some ground to a suspicion th Captain Webb had not succeeded legitimat in accomplishing the great swim which ma him world-famous. Now, however, it is prov to be within the powers of man and everybod is proud that the successful natator is a Englishman, though resident in Paris an married to a Frenchwoman. As one of Burgess' rivals telegraphed, "Another triumph fo e' entente cordiale!" Burgess, a native o Rotterham in Yorkshire, has well earned his success, for this is his fourteenth effort and onc or twice he was within an ace of victory before. He has spent many hundreds of pounds i preparing for this triumph and the details o his long struggle show him to be a man o great heart and spirit. His success has inspired other aspirants to conquer the formidabl Straits. In fact so many swimmers have an nounced their intention to have another try that the luncheon at which Burgess is to b presented with his sole tangible reward— £250 silver cup—in the midst of his un successful rivals has been postponed.

INCREASE IN FREIGHT RATES.

It is announced that, in consequence of th rise in wages granted to seamen after th recent strike, transatlantic freights will b increased 10 per cent. shortly. The Govern ment in the terms of settlement of the recen railway dispute intimated their willingness t allow the railway companies to raise rates t meet any increase in wages given to the men. So that in the increased cost of land and sea transportage we may anticipate the materiali sation of further factors tending to increase cost of living. The price of food has alread risen anything up to 30 per cent. in the la ten years, rents seem to be always on the up grade. In fact everything appears to be ri ing,—except the long-suffering middle-classes. They alone have received none of the financia benefits handed out so generally of late an one does sometimes wonder how long it will b before the lower-paid grades of the black-coat ed section of the nation raise the standard o revolt. They have always had to struggl to "keep up appearances"—and now I fi there are general indications of restlessne under the increased strain and but for the lac of organization we might have another "stri and one unique in British industrial histo Even the struggling clerks however, must hav some satisfaction at one particular phase o the seamen's strike settlement, In conse quence of the increased rates of pay ship owners now employ British seamen who hav been attracted back to their calling and a Cardiff 500 destitute negroes unable to ge ships are becoming a problem to the loca authorities.

(Concluded on page 8.)

AT a meeting of the committee of the Bangalore Soldiers' Club to-day, it was decided t continue the work of the institution, but o modified lines and not to close it as decided.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

COMPLETE OVERTHROW OF GOVERNMENT.

Eight Ministers Suffer Defeat.

MR. TAFT'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OTTAWA, SEPT. 21.

An unusually heavy poll is reported. The latest features of the fight are the expectation of the Conservatives to carry the large cities and manufacturing centres, and the voting strength of the Nationalists, adding to the Conservative forces in Quebec.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

Returns in the Canadian elections up to nine o'clock yesterday evening indicate that the Government will be defeated, and that the Reciprocity Agreement will be rejected. The Conservatives at the hour mentioned had a net gain of 29 seats.

The following ministers have been defeated: Mr. Fielding, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Graham, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Mackenzie King, and Sir Frederick Borden.

The Opposition leader, Mr. Borden, has been returned.

MONTREAL, SEPT. 22.

The election returns up to ten o'clock last night, showed that 129 Conservatives and 79 Liberals had been elected, out of a total of 221.

Mr. Templeman, another Minister, has been defeated.

The early returns indicated that the Government would have a bare majority. An actual landslide is not expected.

The Opposition have recorded heavy gains in the maritime provinces and in Ontario, while they have also won six seats in Quebec, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's stronghold.

Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson, who, as already reported, have been defeated, were the Ministers who negotiated the Reciprocity Agreement.

President Taft heard of the defeat of reciprocity, while being entertained at a banquet at Kalmazoo. He said, "I am greatly disappointed. I had hoped it would pass and prove the correctness of my judgment that it would be a good thing for both countries. It takes two to make a bargain, and if Canada declines, we can still go on doing business at the old stand."

BATTLE CREEK, SEPT. 22.

In a speech, yesterday, President Taft repeated his statement that reciprocity was simply a trade pact, by which annexation was not even a remote possibility. He favoured the abolition of Customs houses on the frontier and absolute free trade with the Dominion.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

A telegram from Ottawa states that the Conservatives have a majority of forty-five, the biggest any party has had since 1878.

Eight Ministers were defeated.

The Conservatives carried Winnipeg.

LATER.

The completeness of the Conservative victory in Canada causes general surprise.

Mr. Borden, the leader of the Opposition, in an interview, said that people had answered those who desired to drive reciprocity through Parliament by a temporary majority, not possessing a mandate on that question. Canada was determined that there should be no parting of ways. She would continue along the path of Canadian nation-hood. She had emphasised the strength of the ties with the Empire, though the verdict was given in no spirit of unfriendliness towards the United States. He concluded that the triumph was that of the Canadian people, rather than that of a political party. He gratefully acknowledged the valuable and patriotic support of the Liberals, who realised that the supreme national issue was above considerations of party.

American Press Opinion.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The United States press of all shades regrets the result.

The Republican *Tribune* thinks that the voters were governed more by prejudice than reason.

The Democratic *World* says that the time will come when intelligent Canadians will regard the election as one of the greatest disasters which has ever befallen the Dominion.

The Democratic *Times* declared that the election is a triumph for reaction and ignorance.

The Republican *Herald* remarks that time will vindicate Sir Wilfrid Laurier. "Canada needs our markets more than we need hers."

THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

Men Resolve on General Strike.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The executive of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants has decided to declare a general strike on all the Irish Railways.

They say they have no alternative, in view of "the unwarrantable conduct of the companies, in ignoring the proposal of the Amalgamated Society to discuss a settlement."

THE SIAMESE CUSTOMS.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The Siamese Government, having asked the British Government for the services of a British official in connection with the Siamese Customs, Britain has lent for three years the services of Mr. Lamont, who for the past four years has been in charge of the Liberian Customs. Mr. Lamont will sail shortly.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

Reassuring View Held in Paris.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, SEPT. 21.

It is semi-officially stated that the conversation between Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter and M. Cambon yesterday, confirmed the belief that it is Germany's desire to come to an agreement.

The statement says it may be assumed that as soon as the French Government has examined and given precision to the formulæ before it, an agreement will be possible.

Arrangements have been made for disbanding the two year service men, whose period of service concluded on the 20th instant, next week.

It is announced in Paris that the dismissal of German time-expired soldiers has begun among the frontier garrisons.

PARIS, SEPT. 22.

The papers are optimistic regarding the imminence of a settlement.

The *Matin* says that M. De Selves has drafted a formula with reference to the abolition of consular courts, which, he hopes, will be acceptable to Germany. The papers are emphatic that Germany must yield on the subject, also on the question of native proteges.

The *Koelnische Zeitung* publishes a telegram from Abda, stating that Moorish brigands attacked the Mannesman farm between Saffi and Marakesh, on the 14th instant, but were repulsed by German employees and native labourers.

Vienna, Sept. 1 ("Times").—The "Neue Freie Presse" publishes opinions from a "diplomatic" source on the course of the Morocco negotiations. The journal says:—It is believed that, if no disturbing incident occurs, the Franco-German negotiations will lead to a satisfactory result very shortly, perhaps within the next few days. The fundamental principle that Gemany must allow France a free hand politically in Morocco itself is accepted, and the further fundamental condition that Germany shall receive compensation in Equatorial Africa is also admitted. The question now is merely what compensation can be offered to Germany. It is believed in diplomatic circles here that the French proposals are such as may be calculated to form the basis of such an agreement, and it is hoped that a conclusion will be reached in a short time.

Berlin, Sept. 3 ("Standard").—The Morocco "denouement" is hanging fire. M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador, who returned to Berlin indisposed, suffered a slight relapse after his journey from Paris, and has kept to his bed for the past two days. His first meeting with Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the German Foreign Secretary, is now anticipated for to-morrow. Some German-journals sarcastically suggest that M. Jules Cambon did not wish to resume negotiations on the anniversary of the battle of Sedan, but this explanation of the delay is probably more ingenious than correct.

Our Berlin correspondent says that M. Jules Cambon will certainly meet Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter to-day, says the "Times" of Sept. 4. Meanwhile there is no change in the situation to be reported. But, significantly, the German Press is setting itself the task of disabusing popular hopes of territorial gain in Morocco. There is hope that more rapid progress will now be made the negotiations, a progress desirable in view of the temper of the German people, which our correspondent says makes each new danger point more dangerous than the one before. French public opinion remains firmly expectant. The reported intention of Spain to occupy "Santa Cruz de Mar Pequena" is criticised in many French quarters as inopportune, and the suggestion is that "Santa Cruz de Mar Pequena" is not the place indicated in the treaty of 1860.

And on the 5th the same paper says:—M. Jules Cambon yesterday communicated to Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter the proposals made by the French Government. According to report the Minister for Foreign Affairs expressed a desire to communicate with the Imperial Chancellor, who is at Kiel with the Emperor, but it is not supposed that this process will cause any appreciable delay.

The "Times" of Sept. 6 thus summarises the situation:—The Berlin Foreign Office has issued a statement saying that the negotiations resumed since the French Ambassador's return may be expected to proceed more smoothly than before they were interrupted. On the other hand, the "Lokalanzeiger," in a long article which cannot be regarded as uninspired, takes care to forestall hopes of an immediate and easy settlement, and suggests the commercial safeguards of German interests in Morocco will require the minutest examination. In Paris the decisive character of the present stage of the negotiations is realised, and there is a strong feeling not only that the conversations must not be allowed to drag on indefinitely, but that they must yield a definite result in one sense or in another.

While considerable nervousness is displayed by the Russian Press regarding the outcome of the Franco-German negotiations, and the "Russkoe Slovo" insistently urges a conference as the sole means of preserving European peace, opinion in the best-informed circles remains optimistic. Russian statesmen cannot bring themselves seriously to believe that Germany will resort to supreme measures to vindicate the shadowy claims asserted in Berlin.

Madrid, Sept. 2.—A semi-official "communique" issued this evening, declares that Spain's plans in regard to Ifni bear no unfriendly character towards France, and are in no way connected with the Franco-German negotiations in regard to Morocco.

Paris, Sept. 4.—Assurances which have been given by the Spanish Government during the last few days encourage the belief that Spain has abandoned, or at any rate deferred, her intended occupation of Ifni.

The "Times" of Sept. 7 says:—It is assumed by some authoritative organs of the French press that Germany will be found ready to agree to French political control in Morocco and will not insist on impossible demands for territorial compensation. As regards economic facilities, the "Temps" says that everything granted to Germany must be accessible to all the Powers, and the whole agreement will have to be submitted to the signatory Powers for their approval. Our Berlin correspondent says that it is improbable that the German reply to France will be completely favourable, and there may be several moments of difficulty, and even of danger, before a settlement comes into view.

Berlin, Sept 8.

The "inspired" Press confirms to-night the view of Germany's answer to France, that Germany's "counter proposals" differ from the French offer in detail and not in principle.

It is also confirmed that another period of "kuhhandel" (cow trading) has set in, which once again throws the settlement of the endless Moroccan crisis back to the dim and distant horizon. The Berlin Bourse has in consequence experienced another day of depression, and savings bank runs have broken out at fresh points, notably at Koenigsberg, and another bank has failed owing to the stringency and strain which dominate the whole commercial and financial situation.

The conditions in New York and the crop prospects in Germany are partly responsible for this, but nervous uncertainty in connection with Morocco is chiefly to blame. The prices of all issues fell sharply on the Bourse to-day. The shares of the Deutsche Bank, Germany's strongest and largest establishment, declined more than two points.

Journals which glean the intelligence from the Foreign Office announce that the German answer coincides textually with the French proposals at many points. At other points "counter proposals" are made which "with a little good will" are almost certain, it is said, to be accepted in Paris. The points on which Germany seeks concessions beyond those tendered by the French concern not only territorial compensation in the Congo, but economic privileges in Morocco. On both these scores Germany finds that the French proposals do not do the German claims full justice.

The "Deutsche Tageszeitung" reproduces in full the statement made by a diplomatic correspondent in to-day's "Daily Mail." This conservative and pan-German journal, over which the Anglophobe Count Reventlow presides, considers this statement, "in one of the most highly-respected newspapers in England," as "a new, hateful and brazen interference with the negotiations which are pending between Germany and France."

The "Tageszeitung" says that the cup of German indignation with regard to England, which was already full as the result of "the colossal impudence of the British Ambassador in Vienna," must overflow at "the effrontery of the "Daily Mail's" diplomatist."

BEPIN CHANDRA PAL.

Sails for India as Imperialist.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

Bepin Chandra Pal has sailed for India. At a farewell dinner, he declared that, if the Almighty offered India isolated independence on the one hand, and an honoured place among the self-governing communities of the Empire on the other, he would unhesitatingly choose the latter, as the larger life.

RIOTING IN VALENCIA.

Troops Fire on the Mob.

MADRID, SEPT. 21.

News from the provinces is generally satisfactory, but there have been further strike disorders in the province of Valencia.

A battalion of Chasseurs, arriving at Gativa, were stoned by the mob. The troops fired and killed one and wounded four rioters.

MADRID, SEPT. 22.

Senor Canalejas, the Prime Minister, announced yesterday evening that the strikes in all parts of Spain had ended.

ENGLISH CASTLE TO GO TO AMERICA.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

An American millionaire has bought the feudal Tattershall Castle in Lincolnshire, and will cause it to be re-erected in America. The castle includes some famous fifteenth-century mantelpieces.

An attempt to have the latter bought for the nation failed.

FRENCH NAVAL ACCIDENT.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The total number of deaths as a result of the accident on the "Gloire" has now reached eight.

ANTWERP DOCK FIRE.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The liner "Lutzow" will sail for Hamburg to-day after discharging part of her damaged cargo.

THE DUTCH INDIES.

THE HAGUE, SEPT. 21.

The First Chamber has approved the Agreement for the establishment of a steamer service between Java and Australia.

DEATH OF ARABI PASHA.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The death is announced of Arabi Pasha.

[Arabi Pasha or more correctly Ahmad Arabi, to which in later years he added the epithet Al Misri, "the Egyptian," was born in Lower Egypt in 1839 or 1840 of a fellah family. Having entered the Army as a conscript, he was made an officer by Saed Pasha in 1862, and was employed in the transport department in the Abyssinian campaign of 1875 under Ismail Pasha. A charge of peculation unproved was made against him in connection with the expedition and he was placed on half-pay. During this time he joined a secret society formed by Ali Rubi with the object of getting rid of Turkish officers from the Egyptian Army. Arabi also attended lectures at the mosque El-Aghar and acquired a reputation as an orator. In 1878, he was employed by Ismail Pasha in fomenting a disturbance against the ministry of Nubar, Rivers Wilson and de Blegnires and received in payment a wife from Ismail's harem and the command of a regiment. This increased his influence with the secret society, which under the futile government of Tewfik Pasha and the Dual Control began to agitate against Europeans. In all that followed Arabi was put forward as the leader of the discontented Egyptians; he was in reality little more than the mouthpiece and puppet of abler men such as Ali Rubi and Mahmub Sami.

On the 1st of February, 1881, Arabi and two other Egyptian colonels, summoned before a court-martial for acts of disobedience, were rescued by their soldiers and the Khedive was forced to dismiss his then Minister of War in favour of Mahbub Sami. A military demonstration on the 8th of September, 1881, led by Arabi, forced the Khedive to increase the numbers and pay of the Army, to substitute Sherif Pasha for Riaz Pasha as Prime Minister, and to convene an assembly of notables. Arabi became Under-Secretary of War at the beginning of 1882, but continued his intrigues. The assembly of notables claimed the right of voting the budget and thus came into conflict with the foreign controllers who had been appointed to guard the interests of the bondholders in the management of Egyptian finances. Sherif fell in February, Mahmub Sami became Prime Minister and Arabi (created a Pasha) Minister of War.

Arabi after a brief fall from power acquired a dictatorial power that alarmed the British Government. British and French warships went to Alexandria at the beginning of June; on the 11th of that month rioting in that city led to the sacrifice of many European lives. Order could only be restored through the intervention of Arabi, who now adopted a more distinctly anti-European attitude. His arming of the forts at Alexandria was regarded as a menace to the British fleet. On the refusal of France to co-operate the British fleet bombarded the forts on the 11th of July, and a British force under Sir Garnet Wolseley defeated Arabi on the 13th of September at Tel-el-Kebir. Arabi fled to Cairo, where he surrendered, and was tried on the 3rd of December for rebellion. In accordance with an understanding made with the British representative, Lord Dufferin, Arabi pleaded guilty, and sentence of death was afterwards commuted to one of banishment for life to Ceylon. The same sentence was passed on Mahmub Sami and others. After Arabi's exile had lasted for nearly twenty years, however, the Khedive Abbas II exercised his prerogative of mercy and, in May 1901, Arabi was permitted to return to Egypt.

Arabi, as has been said, was rather the figurehead than the inspirer of the movement of 1881-2; and was probably more honest, as he was certainly less intelligent than those whose tool in a large measure he was. The movement, which he represented in the eye of Europe, whatever the motives of its leaders, was as Lord Cromer has placed on record "in its essence a genuine revolt against misgovernment," and it was a dim recognition of this fact, which led Arabi to style himself "the Egyptian."]

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Negotiations for a New Loan.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

According to the *Times*, Persia has applied to Messrs. Seligman for a loan of four millions sterling, to be secured on the Customs and other assets.

In connection with the loan, there will be a conversion of the consolidated debt with the Russian Bank of about a million, from 7 per cent. with a heavy sinking fund to 5 per cent. with a 1 per cent. sinking fund.

The British and Russian legations have been informed of this action. Though the support of both Britain and Russia is essential, so far the proposal has been well received. It is believed that the Russian Ministry of Finance is favourable to the conversion scheme.

Messrs. Seligman, interviewed by Reuter's representative, declared that the *Times'* statement was premature, and that the details were inaccurate.

Teheran, Sept. 3 ("Globe").—The Teheran Press reports that an agreement has been signed at Odessa between Russia and the ex-Shah, under which Russia countenances the ex-Shah's escape, but refuses him support until the capitulation of the Nationalist Government, while the ex-Shah undertakes to send punitive expeditions throughout the country and to restore order, and will offer no obstacle to the Russian occupation of Azerbaijan, if necessary, till order is restored. The Bakhtiari forces have evacuated Luristan and are moving to the north in order to re-occupy Hamadan. A Royalist Governor for Luristan has been appointed. Thus almost the whole of Western Persia is in the hands of Salar-ed-Dowleh, who is slowly approaching the capital with 10,000 men. The Government is confident and is reported to be negotiating a loan of considerable amount with an unknown group.

St. Petersburg, September 3 ("Globe").—The Teheran correspondent of the "Ryech" reports the defeat of the forces of the ex-Shah near Nur, with the loss of 700 killed and wounded, the surrounding by the Bakhtiari of a large force at Khar, and the arrival of several hundred prisoners at Teheran.

September 2 ("Reuter.")—It is officially announced that telegraphic communication with Teheran was completely interrupted to-day.

Berlin, September 2.—A telegram from Baghdad, which has reached the "Vossische Zeitung" by way of Constantinople, states that reinforcements of Turkish troops will be despatched to prevent Persian bands in the province of Kermanshah from crossing over into Turkish territory.

The following telegram has been received by Reuter's Agency from an official source:—

"On Friday, August 25, an important engagement took place at Savad Kuh between the Government troops and the ex-Shah's forces. Three hundred rifles and two guns were captured by the Government troops. The enemy's losses were about 100 killed and between fifty and sixty prisoners. At Nur and Kudjut, in the vicinity of Amol, the Khadjevand horsemen, on whom the ex-Shah largely depended, have been completely defeated and dispersed."

Teheran, Sept. 4 ("Times").—Salar-ed-Dowleh is said to have received a present of 60,000 tomans from the town of Hamadan as an inducement to divert his march elsewhere. He is now at Nehavend proceeding to Burujird. Arshad-ed-Dowleh appears to have left the Meshed road at Aradan with the intention of approaching the capital by a circuit from the south-west. Yeprem, whose health has improved left with the Bakhtiaris Sardar Mohtashem and Sardar Bahadur to-day in the direction of Veramin. Decisive fighting is possible in a few days.

We ("Times") have received a communication from the Persian Legation, stating that the Amir Mofakhem is leading a strong force against the rebels and enjoys the "fullest confidence of the Government." Our Teheran correspondent in a telegram published in the "Times" of Aug. 29 said that the loyalty of the Amir Mofakhem's section of the Bakhtiari was still suspected. To that statement the Legation takes exception, and adds that the Governor of Hamadan, who was described by our correspondent as withdrawing from the town without giving battle to Salar-ed-Dowleh, was not a member of the Bakhtiari clan.

The "Times" Teheran correspondent telegraphing on Sept. 5 says:—Yeprem Khan, Sardar Mohtashem, and Sardar Bahadur won a decisive and brilliant victory to-day, attacking Arshad-ed-Dowleh from Veramin with 400 Bakhtiari and 150 others of Yeprem's command. Arshad-ed-Dowleh occupied a strong position above Imam Jadejaffur, but was completely surpried and fled through Imam Jadejaffur after a two house' fight. Arshad-ed-Dowleh, with 250 men and four guns, including the quick-firers, surrendered at Danghan last month, was captured and eighty of his men were killed. I write this from the Bakhtiari camp at Imam Jadejaffur, which was occupied this morning by Arshad-ed Dowleh, who is now a prisoner and severely wounded. The Bakhtiari cavalry fought with magnificent dash. Col. Haase, the German commanding the Government artillery, worked the mitrailleuse.

Teheran, Sept. 6 ("Times").—I was present last night at midnight at the examination of Arshad-ed-Dowleh by the Bakhtiari chiefs and Yeprem Khan.

The ex-Shah's general, whose wound was only slight, spoke with complete frankness concerning the maturing of Mohammed Ali's campaign abroad. He appeared to be an educated gentleman, and the interview, which was conducted with perfect courtesy on both sides, became a debate on Absolutism "versus" Constitutional Government. This morning at 7 a.m., Arshad-ed-Dowleh was shot, having displayed admirable courage throughout. Before the command "Fire" was given he cried, "Long live my country." After the volley he fell to the ground, then rose to his knees apparently uninjured and said in a firm voice, "Long live Mohammed Ali Shah." A second volley was fired and he fell dead. Many Turcoman prisoners have been taken. The rout appears to have been complete, as even the war chest was left behind in the panic. It is said to contain about 2,000 tomans.

Constantinople, Sep. 5 ("Times").—The Turkish Minister at Teheran has informed the Porte that serious disturbances have broken out at Kermanshah, and that the roads between the town and the Ottoman frontier are threatened by brigands. The Government is believed to be contemplating a reinforcement of the frontier garrisons with the object of preventing raids across the border.

Brussels, Sept. 6.—It is reported that the Persian Government has asked Belgium to delegete two marine officers to reorganise the service of the Persian marine.

AMERICAN ANTI-TRUST LAW

Steel and Sugar Combines to Dissolve.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The American newspapers state that the steel, sugar and other trusts are preparing to dissolve, they having been legally advised that further resistance to the anti-trust laws is futile.

HON. G. COLE LEAVES EAST AFRICA.

MOMBASA, SEPT. 22.

The Hon. G. Cole sails on October 9th.

DISTURBANCES IN CHINA

CHUNG-KING, SEPT. 22.

Fifteen hundred troops from Tibet have arrived at Cheng.Tu. The gates are open and the telegraphs are being repaired.

THE MAHARAJA OF COOCH BEHAR'S FUNERAL.

Further Details.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

Among those present at Victoria was the Maharaja Tikhari. At some distance from the crematorium, the cortege was met by an escort of 150 Grenadier Guards, 250 Coldstream Guards, and the band of the Irish Guards, which on the route to the Chapel played Mendelssohn's and Chopin's funeral marches.

The assemblage in the Chapel included Sir Ewart Feel and Sir Richmond Ritchie, representing King George and the Secretary of State for India respectively, many Anglo-Indians and Major Sinha.

The coffin was placed on a revolving platform leading to the cremation chamber.

After various prayers, the deceased ruler's private Chaplain made a short address, following which, the young heir, advancing to the catafalque, in a subdued voice, appealed to the Almighty Father to take the remains of his beloved father into his care. He then reverently touched the coffin and saluted.

As the coffin was moved towards the chamber, the Grenadiers' buglers outside sounded the "Last Post," which concluded the ceremony. The ashes of the late Maharajah were subsequently placed in an urn for removal to India.

Though before his illness, the Maharajah had booked passages for Hirst and Haigh, of the Yorkshire XI, to coach his cricketers, neither of these professionals now expects to go.

RUSSIA'S DEAD PREMIER.

Body Conveyed to Pechersky Monastery.

KIEFF, SEPT, 21.

M. Stolypin's remains were to-day transferred from hospital to the Pechersky Monastery with great religious pomp. Behind the catafalque walked the relatives of the deceased Premier, the members of the Cabinet and officers of state.

The procession composed of the public was of huge dimensions. The fatal bullet was borne on a cushion. The streets were strongly lined by troops and police, but the crowd were most reverential and uncovered and knelt, while many wept. In many parts roses were strewn before the cortege.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

The Madras Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, SEPT. 22.

A public meeting was held in the Sub-court presided over by the Collector Mr. Handcock who is also Chairman of the Municipality in which the address of the Madras Presidency to Their Majesties' arrival at Delhi was read in English, Tamil and Hindustani. On the proposal of Mr. Handcock, seconded by Mr. Gonsalves, the meeting adopted the Madras address.

FLOODS IN BIRBHUM DISTRICT.

Official's Plucky Act.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 22.

Mr. Maitland, Sub-divisional Officer of Rampurhat, in the district of Birbhum, has saved the town from being flooded at great personal risk. Owing to the recent heavy rains, all the tanks and waterways were inundated. This threatened severe damage to life and property. Getting no help from the people, Mr. Maitland came out and walked from house to house, partly under water, rendering all possible help. He cut several bunds giving free egress to the accumulated water.

"HOUSE OF MYSTERY" CASE.

Accused Committed for Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 22.

At the Alipore Police Court, yesterday, Annada Mohun Roy, the chief accused in the "House of Mystery" case, was committed to the Sessions on a charge of counterfeiting currency notes. The other three accused, charged with aiding and abetting, were discharged for want of evidence.

DACOITY IN BURMA.

Rs. 15,000 Stolen.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 22.

A telegram was received yesterday by the Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, from Henzaba, stating that a big dacoity took place early in the morning when ten Pathans entered the house of a Chetty, and took away jewellery and cash amounting to fifteen thousand rupees. A later report was received, stating that a Burman arrested below Myanoung was found in possession of Rs. 1,500. He is said to have harboured the dacoits, who are alleged to have been armed with guns, spears and daos.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 22.

A Dibrugarh correspondent says that the Abors have declined to make common cause against the expeditionary force and councils of war are being held almost daily. Messengers are being sent to the tribes. There is every prospect of a prolonged guerilla war in the Abor land.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Last Meeting of Season.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 22.

The last meeting of the Simla Session of the Supreme Legislative Council was held this morning. His Excellency the Viceroy presided.

After the interpellations the Co-operative Societies Bill was referred to a Select Committee consisting of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Messrs. Ali Imam, Chitnavis, Gokhale, Gates, Carlyle and Maclagan.

The Air-ships and Cowasji Jehangir Baronetcy Bills were passed.

Mr. Ali Imam moved that the Calcutta Improvement Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Jenkins, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis' question regarding accommodation for the Imperial Legislative Council in the Victoria Memorial Hall, said, the question of providing accommodation for the Imperial Legislative Council is under the consideration of Government, but no pronouncement as to the location of the proposed building can at present be made.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins, replying Mr. Madge's question regarding admission of the domiciled Anglo-Indians to the Indian police service, said, the Governor-General-in-Council already possess the power to make appointments in India of the nature referred to by the Hon'ble Member on the special recommendation of the local Governments, and these powers have not infrequently been exercised. Special provision has, therefore, been made for the Anglo-Indians and no modification of the rules in their favour is required.

EXODUS TO THE HILLS.

Mr. Jenkins, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao's question regarding the exodus of the provincial Governments to the hills, said: The Government of India have been at pains to ascertain the reasons why the expenditure referred to is considerably greater in Bengal and the United Provinces than in Madras, Bombay and the Punjab. The accounts in the several provinces are not kept in a uniform manner, but as far as can be ascertained the chief reasons are:—

(1) In the case of Bengal that a larger number of heads of departments and a larger proportion of clerical establishment accompany the local Government to the hills and that two moves are made, one in the Spring and the second in the Autumn.

(2) In the case of the United Provinces that a considerably larger proportion of the clerical establishment accompanies the local Government to the hills.

The Hon'ble Mr. Carlyle, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao's question regarding principles governing the revisions of settlement of land revenue, stated that the despatch referred to is part of a correspondence on the subject of the principles of assessment to be followed in northern India. Of the principles detailed in the despatch, some have been brought into force and some have been dropped or modified with the tacit or express approval of the Secretary of State. The despatch could not be published without the consent of the Secretary of State in view of the time which has elapsed and the further detailed declarations of policy which have been published with the sanction of the Secretary of State since 1885. The Government of India consider that no good purpose would be served by asking for permission to publish the despatch.

Mr. Jenkins, replying to the Raja of Dighapatia's question regarding subsidy to the "Sulav Samachar" said, the contract referred to by the Hon'ble Member was originally personal to the late Rai Bahadur Norendra Nath Sen. It was continued by the Bengal Government to his son for a period of nine months from the date of the death of his father, but will not be continued beyond that period.

Mr. Butler, replying to the Raja of Dighapatia's question regarding the eradication of plague and malaria, said: The Hon'ble Member's question is of such wide scope that it has been thought better that the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India should prepare a memorandum indicating the measures against malaria and plague which have been taken during the past few years and the lines of future policy which it is hoped to follow. This memorandum is placed on the table. With regard to the effect of these diseases on the census figures, the Hon'ble Member is referred to paragraph 5 of the resolution of the Government of India No. 434-53, dated the 28th March, 1911, dealing with the provisional totals and to paragraph 1 of the memorandum by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India which further explains this matter.

Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson, replying to the Hon'ble Raja of Dighapatia's question regarding the opium revenue, said: The matter is one in which the Government of India are not in a position to make any settlement.

Mr. Jenkins, replying to the Raja of Dighapatia's question regarding the levy of subscriptions for the King Edward Memorial Fund, stated that the Government of India have made enquiries from the local Governments concerned and have ascertained that the Hon'ble Member's information is incorrect.

DACOITIES IN THE BENGALS.

Mr Jenkins, replying to the Raja of Dighapatia's question regarding dacoities in Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam, said: The Government are aware that a good many dacoities have recently taken place in the Provinces of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam. The matter is receiving the closest attention of the Government of India and of the local Governments.

Mr. Jenkins, replying to the Raja of Dighapatia's questions regarding revolvers and guns found in the possession of dacoits and anarchists., said:—"It is a fact that revolvers and breech-loading guns belonging to persons exempted from the provisions of the Arms Act have been found in the possession of persons convicted of dacoity and anarchical crime. At so short a notice, the Government of India have been unable to procure complete information, but it may be mentioned by way of example that the revolvers with which Mr. Ashutosh Biswas and Khan Bahadur Shamsul-Alam were shot belonged to persons exempted. Similarly guns, belonging to exempted persons, were found in the possession, respectively, of a number of the Manicktolla gang, and of one of the persons convicted in the Haludbari Dacoity and Howrah Gang Cases. The matter is engaging the attention of the Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. Carlyle, replying to Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha's question regarding the rainfall, crops etc., said: (1) With reference to part (a) of his question I would beg to refer the Hon'ble Member to the rainfall summaries and the season and crop reports which are published weekly in the "Gazette" and to the crop forecasts which are issued from time to time by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence as these documents supply the information he asks for, so far as at present available, in considerable detail:

(2) As regards part (b), I lay on the table a statement giving the most recent information which we possess as to the agricultural conditions in the various provinces and the degree in which special measures of relief appear likely to be required.

Sir T. R. Wynne, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha's question regarding the raising of first and second class fare on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway and the Madras and Southern-Marahatta Railway, said: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. As regard the second part, the railway companies considered themselves justified in raising their fares on the ground that they were giving a better service and better accommodation to the public. I should also explain that the new rates are within the maximum which the companies are entitled to charge under their contracts with the Secretary of State. As regards the last part of the question, I may point out to the Hon'ble Member that companies are entitled to raise their fares, provided that they do not exceed the maxima laid down in their contracts.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE FEES.

Mr. Butler, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha's question regarding the raising of school and college fees, said: College fees have been raised in Madras and college and school fees in the Central Provinces. High school fees will, it is understood, be raised in Bombay. A committee has been appointed in the United Provinces to consider the fees in Anglo-Vernacular schools. The Government of India have no intention of intervening in the matter, which is essentially one for the local Governments to decide.

Mr. Clark, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha's question regarding Indian emigrants to Canada said: With reference to the first of the Hon'ble member's questions, the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to certain disabilities imposed on Indian emigrants to Canada; (b) The answer to the second question is in the negative; (c) The Government of India are at present in correspondence with the Secretary of State on certain matters connected with the admission of Indians into Canada.

Mr. Jenkins, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu's question regarding the subsidised journal in Calcutta, said, "The answers to questions (a) and (b) are in the affirmative. The circular letter and the replies of the local Governments to it being of a confidential nature, the Government of India regret that they are unable to lay the papers on the table. It is not at present in contemplation to subsidise any journals other than those already subsidised.

Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu's question regarding vernacular inscriptions on Currency notes, said:—The new universal Currency notes have their value inscribed upon them in no less than eight vernaculars. One of these is in Nagri, but it is written in Kaithi script which is believed to be more familiar to the Hindu commercial classes of Upper India. The whole question of vernacular inscriptions is now under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. Jenkins, replying to the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar's question regarding the Lieutenant-Governorship for the Central Provinces, said:—"The answers to questions 1, 2 and 4 are in the affirmative. As regards questions 3 and 5, there is no intention at present to raise the status either of the Chief Commissionership or of the Judicial Commissioner's Court."

DELHI DURBAR ESTIMATES.

Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson, replying to the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. M. Mudholkar's question regarding the Delhi Durbar estimates, said:—"The sum provided for the Durbar expenditure appears in the Budget for the year and was mentioned in the debate in this Council last session and received with unanimous approval. Details of the expenditure will be published in a special appendix which will accompany the accounts of the year and it is not considered either expedient or necessary to publish the intermediate estimates.

Mr. Butler, replying to the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar's question regarding withdrawal of the elective element of the Simla Municipality, said:—"The Government of India are unable to lay on the table, the correspondence called for."

Mr. Butler, replying to the Hon'ble Nawab Syed Muhammad's question regarding grant to the Corporation of Madras for the construction of special water and drainage works, said:—"No application of the nature referred to has been received from the Government of Madras, and the question has not been under the consideration of the Government of India."

Sir G. T. Fleetwood Wilson, replying to the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R.N. Mudholkar's question regarding certain returns, said;—"The information asked for by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar in clauses (a), (b), (d), and (e) of his question is being prepared and will be laid on the table when ready. In replying to clause (c) of the question, I lay on the table a statement showing the capital expenditure incurred on military and strategic railways. It may be mentioned that most of these lines are now of some commercial value.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT BILL.

Mr. Ali Imam moved that the Calcutta Improvement Bill be taken into consideration.

The Maharajah of Burdwan moved that to clause 3 sub-clause (1) the following be added, namely:—

"(A) An appeal to the High Court in every decree passed by the tribunal, where the subject matter of the suit is Rs. 10,000 or upwards and the amount or value of the subject matter in dispute on appeal must be the same sum or upwards or the decree or the final order must involve directly or indirectly some claim or question to or respecting of the like amount or value. And that sub-clause (a) and (b) be relettered (B) and (C) respectively."

He spoke at some length in explaining the amendment and admitted that the above has been largely borrowed from the Civil Procedure Code and urged that the High Court was the pivot of British justice.

The Raja of Dighapatia seconded the amendment and said that great injustice would be done to Calcutta landowners unless proper right of appeal to High Court was given. He was criticising the Calcutta High Court, when Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson rose to a point of order and said that the highest court of justice should not be made the subject of reflection in a discussion in the Council.

Mr. M. Haque supported the amendment and urged that the acceptance of the amendment would greatly improve the Bill. He pointed out that the High Court enjoyed the highest confidence of the people. He appealed to the Law Member's legal experience to enable him to accept the amendment and said that Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson's interpellation that both the Maharajah of Burdwan and the Raja of Dighapatia had cast reflections on the Calcutta High Court was not correct.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson rose again and read an extract from the Maharaja of Burdwan's speech which the Maharajah promptly explained away.

Mr. Huda also supported the amendment and urged that appeal on facts should be allowed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ali Imam spoke at length on the Calcutta Improvement Validation Bill in the course of which he eulogised the service of the District and subordinate judiciary. He said:

THE HON'BLE MR. ALI IMAM'S SPEECH.

"My Lord, I have listened to the speeches made in support of the amendment with much attention and I am convinced that the Hon. Members who have spoken in support of it are actuated by a genuine desire to improve upon the provisions of the Bill that is before the Council. Nevertheless I find myself unable to accept the amendment as, I venture to submit, it has its birth in a vague want of confidence in the Tribunal provided for by the Bengal Act. It has also its inception I believe, in an inconsiderate desire to permit the carrying of litigation to the highest Court of Appeal irrespective of either of the special needs of a case or of public policy. As to the Tribunal in question a glance at Section 72 of the Act will show it has to be formed and constituted in a manner to combine high legal training and judicial experience with strong and sturdy commonsense, capable not only of appreciating and weighing the evidence of fact, but having intimate acquaintance with local conditions. The Section provides that the President or the Tribunal shall be a judicial officer of not less than ten years' standing with at least three years' service as District Judge or as an officer not inferior to a subordinate Judge. It also provides that he may be a Barrister, Advocate or Pleader of not less than 10 years' standing having practised as such in the Calcutta High Court. These provisions, it will hardly be denied, secure a considerable degree of judicial efficiency and intimate knowledge of law. But the Section does not rest there. The constitution of the Tribunal is further strengthened by the addition of two assessors who with the President will form the Court. A further safeguard is ensured that one of the assessors will be appointed by the Corporation of Calcutta and the other by the Local Government. It will be, I feel sure, conceded by the Hon'ble Members opposite that such a Court as this is highly qualified to arrive at correct findings of fact in the trial of a case before it. If three capable and competent judges of facts are associated together to find out the truth cannot inspire confidence in a litigant, one is to assume he is influenced not so much by the desire to get justice as by the love of litigation for its own sake. Those that have been in the legal profession have not been denied the experience of coming across instances where parties have embarked on litigation as an agreeable pastime or even perhaps as a huge amusement. To such as these the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Maharajah Adhiraj[illegible]ur of Burdwan will open the door to ineffable happiness. I look, however, to the acknowledged patriotism which the Hon'ble the seconder has in the public life of India to permit me to say that it is our duty not only to provide all reasonable means of obtaining justice but also to protect society from being drawn into the meshes of wasteful litigation. The Bill has, therefore, provided for appeal to the High Court in such cases as fall under clause (b) of Section 3, on points of law or of usage having the force of law or of substantial error or defect in procedure. On the other hand, again, the Bill allows appeal on facts in all such cases as have been decided by the President sitting alone in pursuance of Clause (B) of Section 77 of the Bengal Act. I submit these provisions are ample to satisfy the legitimate wants of sober litigation. In support of this view I cannot do better than quote the eminent authority of the Calcutta High Court itself. The opinion of the Lordships of that Court is entitled to the greatest respect, I venture to think, of the Hon. the Maharajah Adhirajah Bahadur of Burdwan and the Hon. Mr. Masherul Haque will find food for reflecting the letter of the Registrar of the High Court of Calcutta to the Government of Bengal dated the 23rd February, 1911.

HIGH COURT VIEWS.

"With Your Excellency's permission I quote from that letter such paragraphs as bear up on this question of appeals. Says the Registrar in reply,—"I am to say that, the Chief Justice and the Judges are of opinion that if the Tribunal is composed of specially qualified persons as they assume it will be, an unrestricted right of appeal to the High Court ought not to be allowed against its decisions. The provisions of the Bill, however, seem to them to require two important modifications. In the first place, in cases in which a certificate has been refused by the President under Clause 67 (4) power ought, in the opinion of the Chief Justice and the Judges, to be reserved to the High Court to grant special leave to appeal. If there is any apprehension that in every case in which a certificate has been refused by the President, an attempt will be made to obtain special leave from this Court, a restriction may be put that special leave be granted only in cases in which the value of the subject matter in dispute exceeds a prescribed limit, say Rs. 5,000. In the second place, the Chief Justice and the Judges are of opinion that the appeal to the High Court, whether upon a certificate granted by the President or upon leave of this Court specially obtained should be an absolutely open appeal. They recommend that the appeal should be limited to the ground mentioned in Section 100 of the Civil Procedure Code of 1908."

"It will be observed that the Bill before the Council has faithfully followed the advice of their Lordships, than whom a more stalwart protector of the privileges of an honest litigant does not exist. It seems to me that I shall be taking the time of the Council unnecessarily if I were to enlarge upon the soundness of the view that their Lordships took, regarding the provisions affecting appeals, in a legislation of so special a character, as was necessary for the success of the Calcutta Improvement Trust scheme. I am sure this Council will not lend itself to any proposals, which may obstruct and unduly protract the working out of such a beneficent Scheme, and yet that is exactly that will happen on the success of the amendment proposed. The High Court of Calcutta will be flooded with appeals which, if heard on facts, must either accumulate enormous arrears or dislocate the ordinary functions of that Court. As it is, the strains on the Calcutta High Court has reached almost the breaking point. To-day there are 8,000 civil appeals in arrears. Considering the constitution of the Tribunal and the safeguards provided against a miscarriage of justice in the Bill it would be unreasonable and inconsistent with public interest to impose upon an unwilling High Court the burden which the amendment proposed will inevitably cast upon it. My Lord, I am unable to give my consent to the supersession of the view of the Calcutta High Court by that of the Hon'ble the mover [and the seconder] of this amendment. The appeal has been conceived in a generous and liberal spirit. Were Government disposed to restrict the right to appeal, precedence was not wanting. Section 48, clause 2, of the Bombay Improvement Act shuts out all appeals, save and except under a certificate granted by the President at his discretion. I will, therefore, ask the Council to reject the amendment."

After Mr. Ali Imam resumed his seat, the Maharajah of Burdwan replying to the debate, said that in his opening speech he had meant no reflection on the Calcutta High Court. He said he was complimenting the High Court and no disparagement was meant.

The amendment was put and lost. The Bill was passed.

Mr. Jenkins introduced the General Delegation Bill.

Mr. Clark introduced the White Phosphorous Bill, and explained that the Bill would fulfil the obligations imposed by the Berne Convention which he said, was in its infancy and this was the proper time to prohibit the use of white phosphorous. He announced that the Bill would not come into force before January, 1914.

Mr. Armstrong held that the Bill would affect the interests of consumers more than manufacturers and urged that the commercial community should be given an opportunity to express their views. He also said that the manufacture of sulphur matches was greatly improved in Europe and read an extract from a letter showing that all danger attending the manufacture was over. In the Indian climate imported sulphur matches were keeping better than other matches.

Mr. Clark briefly replied and introduced the Bill.

CENTRAL PROVINCES EXCISE BILL.

Mr. Clark introduced the Central Provinces Excise Bill and remraked that the Central Provinces had no Legislative Council of its own. He said: "I ask for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the Excise Law in the Central Provinces. The scope of this measure and the necessity for it is explained in the statement of objects and reasons appended to the Bill. As stated therein the existing Excise Law of the Province (Act 12 of 1896) has been found defective in various respects and is too inelastic and restrictive for the efficient carrying out of the excise administration under present conditions. The new Bill has been drawn so as to provide for this and also for the natural development of the administration in the future and to obviate as far as possible the necessity for further legislation as the development takes place."

THE INSURANCE BILL.

Mr. Clark next introduced the Insurance Bill.

Mr. Armstrong welcomed the introduction of the Bill and suggested that the Bill should be improved in certain particulars. He urged that the funds of Insurance Companies should be invested in trust securities.

Mr. Mudholkar said that he entirely agreed with the mover in what he said about mushroom companies and he testified to the people of small means coming to grief. He said that, whether the safeguard provided by the Bill was adequate or not, would be considered hereafter. He congratulated the Government on the action taken in regard to insurance companies. He supported the introduction of the Bill.

Mr. Clark also introduced the Provident Assurance Societies Bill and made a brief statement.

THE STAMP BILL.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson introduced the Stamp Bill and explained its provisions. By the Indian Stamp Amendment Act 6 of 1910 the rates of stamp duty on bills of exchange were raised very considerably in the case of bills exceeding Rs. 1,000. In the case of Bills from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1 000 the increase was much smaller, while the old rates of duty were retained on bills not exceeding Rs. 600 in order to exempt petty transactions from the enhancement of duty. This concession has, however, produced unexpected results, advantage having been taken of it in the case of transactions to escape the higher rates of duty by drawing a number of small bills instead of a single instrument. There can be no question that considerable revenue has been lost which it was intended to secure for Government by the amending Act of 1910. Inconvenience has also been caused by a quite unnecessary increase of work to the banks and private firms which have large dealings in bills of exchange. The Presidency Banks and the Chambers of Commerce favour the withdrawal of the concession. The Bill accordingly proposes to raise the the duty on bills of exchange for amounts not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the same ratio as the enhancement which was effected in the case of bills for amounts exceeding Rs. 1,000 by the amending Acl of 1910. Clause 3 of the Bill is intended to ratify a verbal error by substituting a reference to article 5 (C) for the reference to article 5 (B) in Section 23 A (1) of the Indian Stamp Act of 1899. As the sub-article 5 (B) of Schedule I of the Act has become sub-article 5 (C) through the passing of the Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act of 1910.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in bringing the session to a close eulogised the services of Mr. J. M. Macpherson, Secretary, who is about to retire from the service, and said that he enjoyed the full confidence of successive Viceroys and Law Members. He assured the Council that his services would not be forgotten and pointed out that the the Indian Statute Book for the past thirty years contained Mr. Macpherson's hard work and dwelt upon his special work carried out under exceptional circumstances, in connection with the Reform Scheme.

Mr. Macpherson rose and tendered his grateful thanks to the Viceroy.

His Excellency, continuing, announced that the King Emperor had consented to receive an address from the Viceroy's Legislative Council, on the Ridge at Delhi on the day of State entry and said that the President, Mr. Jenkins, would present the address, and expressed the hope that all members would come to Delhi and sign the address before the day of presentation.

The Council adjourned sine die.

MR. J. M. MACPHERSON'S RETIREMENT.

Farewell Entertainment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 22.

The non-official Members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council entertained Mr. J. M. Macpherson, the retiring Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, at a farewell luncheon at the Grand Hotel this afternoon. The Maharajah of Burdwan presided, two ex-members of the Council, namely Dr. Rash Behary Ghose and Raja Harnam Singh attended, and among those present were Mr. Carlyle, Mr. Ali Imam, Nawab Sayid Mahammad, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Mr. S. Sinha, Nawab Abdul Majid, Raja of Dighapathia, Mr. M. Haque, Raja of Mahmudabad, Mr. S. Huda, Mr. Armstrong, Sir T. R. Wynne, Mr. J. S. Meston, Mr. J. B. Brunyate, Mr. E. Maclagan, Mr. Stewart Wilson, Mr. Zulfiquar Ali Khan, R. B. Mudholkar, Mr. A. Chaudhuri and Mr. Mahomed Ali. The Maharaja of Burdwan proposed the health of Mr. Macpherson and spoke of his great services to the Legislative Council and his uniform kindness and courtesy to the additional members. He expressed the fervent hope that both Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson would enjoy their well earned rest in their own country. The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm and the band played. Mr. Macpherson expressed his thanks to the additional members for the great kindness shown to him and said that the reformed Council had justified the expectations. He predicted a great future for the Council and hoped that members would use their power and influence for the good of the country.

PLAGUE IN HYDERABAD.

Agitation against Segregation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 22.

As the outcome of the last Sunday's anti-plague demonstration at Hyderabad, His Highness the Nizam's Government have decided that no coercive measures shall be used compelling the infected persons to go into segregating camps but shall be allowed to do so voluntarily. Two camps will still be maintained fully equipped for such persons who, of their own free will, seek admission for treatment. Col. Drake Brockman, Plague Commissioner, will be in sole charge of the camps and will issue daily returns in future. All camps have been evacuated since the order was published.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT HASTAMPETT.

(FROM OUR CORRESEPONDNT)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 22.

The enquiry into the shooting affray which occurred at Hastampett in H. H. the Nizam's territory on the 13th August when one British was fatally shot is proceeding before Major Parsons, Cantonment Magistrate. Gunner Marshall, Ammunition Column, R.F. , and three Sikhs stand charged. From the evidence of a villager named Muthana it would appear that he saw the soldier fire one shot from a revolver, the deceased British remonstrated with the soldier and a Sikh who was riding on a buffallo while the other two Sikhs held it. Sergeant-Major Stevens said that Gunner Marshall ran to his (witness) bungalow at the Government slaughter house for protection. The accused was followed by a large crowd of villagers some of whom were armed with sticks. Their attitude appeared so threatening that the (witness) loaded his own revolver so as to be ready for any emergency. After matters had quieted down he went to the spot where the deceased was lying. The case was adjourned to the 23rd instant,

KARACHI GOANESE NURSE AFFAIR.

Further Details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPT. 21.

Further details of the murderous attack on the Goanese nurse of the Rev. Drummond Gordon and her companion at Clifton on Tuesday night go to show that the injured man was a commercial traveller named Burchall. The Pathan, who is Mr Gordon's mule driver, saw the nurse getting into the carriage with Burchall, whom he mistook for a Goanese friend of the nurse and of whom he was jealous and, who had enraged him by abusing him and his relations on previous occasions. He, therefore, followed them to Clifton and attacked them in the manner mentioned yesterday. Burchall is reported to be better but still excessively weak from great loss of blood and yet by no means out of danger. His recovery will probably take a month or six weeks.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CALCUTTA DOCTOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 22.

Kabiraj Mahamahopadhya Bejoy Ratna Sen, a well-known Ayurvedic physician of Calcutta, died yesterday, at the age of 53. The funeral was attended by a large number of Europeans and Indians, including ex-Judges of the High Court, members of Council and Government servants.

STONE THROWING AT RUNNING TRAINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 22.

Still another case of stone throwing at the Darjeeling Mail is reported on Thursday night. As the mail was passing through Agarpara station, a large stone apparently thrown from close quarters crashed through a second class carriage window, but no one was injured.

CALCUTTA HOUSE BREAKING.

Two Arrests Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 22.

In connection with the burglaries in European houses, of which there have been over twenty reported during the last two or three months an arrest was made yesterday. A gentleman, residing at No. 1 Victoria Terrace, was roused by a noise in his room and raised an alarm. The compound was searched by a constable, and a Hindu, attired in a European woman's dress, was found hiding in a corner. He was arrested.

Other cases of theft are also reported. An Italian gentleman lost jewellery worth Rs. 700 from his rooms in Temple Street and his bearer has been arrested on suspicion.

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

London Sept. 8.

THE King and Queen, with their younger children, are now in residence at Balmoral.

The Dean of Norwich (the Very Rev. H. R. Wakefield) has been appointed Bishop of Birmingham. The Bishop Suffragan of Kensington (Dr. F. E. Ridgeway) has been appointed Bishop of Salisbury. The usual services were resumed on Wednesday at Westminster Abbey, which had been closed since March 31 on account of the Coronation.

New regulations for the Royal Navy Medical Service have been issued. Provision is made for the establishment of a naval medical school at Greenwich, and changes in training, pay, and promotion are announced.

The Trade Union Congress was opened at Newcastle on Monday, 524 delegates being present to represent 1,662,133 trade unionists. The presence of Mr. D. J. Shackleton as a "fraternal delegate" from the Home Office provided an opportunity for much denunciation of the Government's action in calling out the troops during the recent strikes.

The returns issued by the Board of Trade as to the Foreign Commerce of the United Kingdom in August show, when compared with the corresponding month last year, a decrease of 2·7 per cent. in the imports, of 6·6 per cent. in the exports, and of 17·9 per cent. in the re-exports. The decline is apparently due in the main to the labour troubles which prevailed during the month.

W. T. Burgess, of Rotherham, succeeded on Wednesday in swimming across the English Channel, a feat which, although many times attempted, had not been accomplished since the late Captain Webb swam across on August 24 and 25, 1875. Burgess's time was 22hr. 35min.

The aerial postal service between London and Windsor will commence to-morrow. The King and Queen are sending letters from Balmoral to be included in the mail.

A series of fires in Glasgow on Sunday night and Monday morning destroyed part of the Scottish Wholesale Co-operative Society's premises on the South-side, and several historic buildings near the Cross. Damage was caused to the amount of £100,000.

Sentences varying from 28 days to three months' imprisonment were passed at Tredegar upon persons, who had taken part in the recent riots and the pillaging of Jewish shops. The prosecuting solicitor said the outbreak had nothing to do with the railway strike, and was an attack on the Jews simply as an excuse for those who wanted to loot.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Austrian railway "employes" have presented to the Government demands for increased wages. It was feared that a general strike would follow the formulation of the men's demands, but while the workshop men favoured a stoppage the traffic workers were opposed to it, and in the end the demands were presented without mention of a strike. An enormous increase in the cost of the necessities of life and the results of the English strike are mentioned as being among the causes of the deep-seated unrest which pervades the railway men.

GERMANY.

A replica of the statue of General von Steuben in Washington, which has been presented to the Emperor William in the name of the United States, was unveiled on Sunday in presence of the Emperor, the Crown Prince, the Imperial Chancellor, and other distinguished personages. The Emperor in a speech of thanks expressed the hope that uninterrupted friendship would continually bind closer the German and American nations.

Herr Richter has sufficiently recovered from the effects of his captivity to give to a representative of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" at Salonika an account of his experiences. According to his statement, the brigands who captured him on May 27, after killing the two gendarmes who escorted him, took him across the plain of Elassona and crossed the Greek frontier. After hiding for 12 days in a village the brigands on June 13 reached a cave overlooking the Thessalian Plain, where they held Herr Richter a close captive for more than two months. The monotony of his confinement drove him twice to attempts at suicide. The brigands carried on prolonged negotiations regarding his ransom, but it was not until August 22 that the final instalment of £1,500 was paid. They then left the cave, recrossed the frontier, and after escorting him to a point within sight of Elassona released him.

Serial extracts from the memoirs of the divorced Crown Princess of Saxony are published by the "Matin." The instalments which have so far appeared deal with her childhood days at Salzburg and with the story of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria's proposal of marriage to her 20 years ago.

PORTUGAL.

The Government has decided to adopt the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy. Stations are to be erected at Lisbon, on the coast of Portugal, and at Cape Verde. There now only remains the question of arriving at an agreement about terms. The Lisbon correspondent of "The Times" understands that the Marconi Company has offered the Portuguese Government the same terms which have been accepted by the British Government.

SERVIA.

Twelve cases of cholera have been detected at the Servian town of Rashka, on the Turkish frontier. The authorities are taking all possible measures to localize the outbreak.

SWEDEN.

The General Election commenced last Saturday and is expected to last through the month. A system of proportional representation has been adopted, and the effects of this cannot be foreseen. Judging, however, by the animation of the electoral campaign the election will be a very close contest between the Conservatives, who are in power and the Liberals, who are more or less in league with the Social Democrats. Both parties seem confident of success, and are straining every nerve to ensure it. The third party, the Social Democrats, is small but admirably organized and disciplined. It is in sympathy with the Liberals as against the Conservatives, but wishes to make alliances only on its own conditions.

SWITZERLAND.

A wooded mountain known as Simmenfluh, about three miles from Spiez, was set on fire by lightning about three weeks ago, and was still burning on Wednesday, though 700 Sappers with military fire engines were endeavouring to subdue the flames. A match factory situated at the foot of the mountain and two small villages are endangered. Huge boulders from time to time become detached and carry the flames into the valleys.

The design of Signor Giuseppe Romagnoli, of Bologna, has been selected for the International Telegraph Union monument which is to be erected in Berne. The design represents Helvetia seated, with figures at either side representing Trade, Labour, and the various professions. The monument, which is to cost 170,000 francs, will commemorate the foundation of the International Telegraph Union.

TURKEY.

The Turkish Minister at Teheran has informed the Porte that serious disturbances have broken out at Kermanshah, and that the roads between the town and the Ottoman frontier are threatened by brigands. The Turkish Government is believed to be contemplating a reinforcement of the frontier garrisons with the object of preventing raids across the border.

UNITED STATES.

The work of fortifying the Panama Canal has begun. A start has been made at the Pacific entrance with temporary barracks for the accommodation of 1,000 Infantry. These barracks will be occupied within a few months.

Now that Japan has settled down to her policy of expansion in the East the problems of administration in her acquired territories are claiming a larger share of attention from the authorities in Tokio, remarks the "Morning Post." Hitherto, in Taiwan (Formosa), Karafuto (Saghalien), and Chosen (Corea) the Japanese Colonial Policy has been home-made, but initial difficulties apparently having been overcome Japan is now finding time to look around and see how older nations have dealt and are dealing with questions of colonial administration. It is announced that General Oshima, the Governor-General of Kwantung Province, is to leave Japan in September on an extensive tour to study foreign methods of colonial administration. He is to visit the main countries in Europe, and after a stay in England proceeds to America, returning to Japan via India. Circumstances permitting, General Oshima may visit Canada, Egypt, and Australia also.

"FOOD RIOTS" IN FRANCE.

Revolutionary Movement.

Saint Quentin, Sept. 3.

The revolutionary character of the so-called "food riots" in Northern France is now no longer questioned. To all outward appearances the trouble began last week, when spontaneously, as it seemed, hundreds and in some cases, thousands of housewives in various towns and villages started a boycott of the local markets. In most cases the women did not hesitate to resort to "direct" action by laying violent hands upon all the farm and dairy produce offered for sale. Forgetful of the exceptional drought, which has considerably reduced this year's supplies, they laid to the charge of the unfortunate middleman a rise in prices for which he was not primarily responsible. But the movement was not 24 hours old before it was taken out of the hand of the women, and, in the language of a French observer, from behind the shelter of the petticoats emerged the professional agitators of the revolutionary General Confederation of Labour.

The rise in the price of food is a general and widespread phenomenon. In the case of France the organized propaganda against the produce brokers, who have been made responsible by the Socialist and their revolutionary allies, dates back to last year. M. Briand, who was Prime Minister at the time, instituted an inquiry into the methods of various groups of speculators who were suspected of attempting to create a "corner" in meat and other commodities. But he quickly realized that the agitation was far more political and revolutionary in character than economic. The General Confederation of Labour, which for several years past has more and more been losing its hold upon the mass of the working classes, believed that by raising a general hue and cry against dear food and high rents it would be able to rehabilitate itself. These calculations were disappointed, by the premature outbreak of the railway strike last autumn. While the difficulties to which the railway strike gave rise and its ultimate failure temporarily paralysed the activity of the revolutionary headquarters in Paris, the seed which the emissaries of the General Confederation of Labour had sown in the country districts was maturing. Its fruits became manifest last week in the scenes of rioting, and of the Champagne riots this spring, which have to a large extent suspended the economic life of an entire region.

THE WOMEN AND THE MOVEMENT.

But the ringleaders of the movement were taken by surprise by the suddenness of the outbreak. A sharp upward movement in the price of various prime necessaries of life, in consequence of the drought this summer and of local epidemics of foot-and-mouth disease, sufficed to fan the smouldering embers into a blaze.

Post haste M. Yvetot and a number of other firebrands have arrived upon the scene in order to add fresh fuel to the flames. In the mining districts of Lens and Hautmont, and in industrial centres like Lille, Roubaix, Tourcoing, Maubeuge, Valenciennes, Arras, and Douai their intervention has been successful in ousting the genuine housewife from all parts in the movement. The women who follow in the train of the rioters are no better than carrion crows. It is meet to speak of women with reverence and of the majority of French women with admiration, but most of the viragos, I have seen taking part in the demonstrations are only to be compared with the Afghan women whom Mr. Rudyard Kipling in one of his ballads describes as coming out to "pick up what remains." Dunkirk alone, with its hundreds of fishwives marching in procession down the harbour, presented a comparatively wholesome spectacle. The fact that their singing of the "Internationale" was so sadly out of tune struck me as being by no means the least meritorious part of their performance.

For the rest, the demonstrations have been organized almost entirely by the rag, tag, and bobtail elements of these little industrial communities—with the assistance of contingents of mysterious blackguards who are described as being alien to the region. It is probably something more than a mere coincidence that at Ay last April, most of the burning was the work of persons whose faces even the oldest inhabitants could not remember ever having seen before. In a word, the General Confederation of Labour is making sure that the work which it has begun is being properly carried out.

SAINT QUENTIN AND THE MILITARY.

At Saint Quentin more than a score of shops have been sacked, and about half a dozen others have been either burned or badly scorched. Under cover of darkness and of their specious "dear food" agitation shops have been plundered in order that evil-minded youths might gratify a precocious taste for expensive groceries and liqueurs, and warehouses have been set on fire in order to illuminate these orgies.

At the best of times this little textile manufacturing town is a dull hole even according to French provincial ideas. With every provision and kindred store closed and with the shutters half down in the case of every other kind of shop the place is indescribably depressing. As orders have been issued that all bars and cafes are to be closed at 9 p.m. so long as the town remains under martial law, the presence of the troops is the only thing which renders life tolerable to the law-abiding citizen.

TEMPORARY QUIET RESTORED.

Paris, Sept. 4.

In spite of the efforts of the General Confederation of Labour to fan the flame of discontent in the North of France, no incidents of a violent character occurred yesterday. M. Hennion, the Chief of the Secret Service Police, who has been specially detailed to organize measures for the maintenance of order in the districts where riots took place, seems to have succeeded completely in his task by the simple expedient of cowing the disorderly elements with a formidable display of troops.

Messages from other parts of the country are not so reassuring. At Brest, which the delegates of the "C.G.T." have reached before the troops, methods of violence are being openly advocated; and the spirit of unrest is spreading round Le Creusot and Chalon-sur-Saone, in the centre of France.

FURTHER RIOTING.

Paris, Sept. 5.

It is stated that warrants are to be issued for the arrest of M. Yvetot and other of the revolutionary agitators who were mainly responsible for last week's riots in Northern France. It is clear that there is a growing feeling among the poorer classes that they are being exploited by the General Confederation of Labour as much as by any one else, and a blow dealt at that organization by the Government would probably be welcomed by a great number of the very men who have lately been applauding the speeches of the apostles of revolution.

Although the rioting has practically come to an end, there were scenes of great violence at Halluin, not far from Roubaix yesterday.

There were peaceful demonstrations yesterday at Lille, Caudry, and Douai, where the cries raised were "Le beurre a trente sous!" and "Vive l'Anarchi!" which were interspersed between verses of the "Internationale."

In contrast with what happened after the Champagne riots of last April, when nobody was brought to trial till four months had elapsed, 20 rioters have already been punished by the magistrate at Saint Quentin with sentences of imprisonment varying from a fortnight to six months, and at Arras five men who were arrested on Saturday have been condemned to 10 and 20 days' imprisonment. At Lens, one of the delegates of the General Confederation of Labour has been arrested for instigation to "botage."

The agricultural labourers of Coursan, near Narbonne, have refused to gather in the vintage unless they are given 5f. and four litres of wine per day. Their demands have been refused. The masons and day labourers of Chartres have struck for higher wages and paraded the town yesterday under the red flag. At Saint Etienne, a general strike has been proclaimed by the foundry workers, and the cabinet makers at Montpellier have struck for a nine-hours day and higher wages.

M. Hennion, the Chief of the Secret Service Police has returned to Paris.

MORE NORMAL CONDITIONS.

Paris, Sept. 6.

There were one or two sporadic outbursts of violence in the north of France yesterday, but on the whole the economic life of the district is beginning to resume its normal course. Wherever a market is held disturbances are almost sure to occur, as the sellers still start by demanding the higher prices which they have been obtaining this year, and only yield to the threats of the housewives, who, as regards eggs, milk, and butter, seem to have obtained general recognition of their tariff.

THE CHANNEL SWIM.

Success of Burgess.

T. W. Burgess succeeded on Sept. 6, in his 16th attempt to swim across the English Channel. He entered the water below the South Foreland Lighthouse at 11·15 a.m. on Sept. 5, morning, and landed at Cape Grisnez at 9.50 a. m. on Sept. 6. The journey, therefore, occupied 22hr. 35min.

The late Captain Matthew Webb swam across the English Channel on August 24 and 25, 1875, and thus 36 years have elapsed before the great feat has been repeated.

Burgess has been staying at Deal for a few days, and his achievement is all the more remarkable from the fact that he has done only 18 hours' sea training this year. The swim was originally fixed for Sept. 3, but unfavourable weather necessitated its postponement until Tuesday morning.

London Sept. 8.

The swim was begun on Tuesday morning at 11.15 from a spot under the cliffs about midway, between the South Foreland Light-house and St. Margaret's Bay. The temperature of the sea was 66deg.

At the start the breeze was north-east, and blowing at the rate of about ten miless an hour, but it soon freshened and the waves became heavy. Burgess, however, made no complaint for a long time, although it was seen that he was having a bad time. Several times he swallowed water, the lumpy sea was very tiring to his arm action, and, most serious of all, his eyes became affected. At the start, his body had been greased with lard, and this enabled him to keep warm all through his swim. He also wore as a protection against the sea and sun a pair of motor goggles and a rubber bathing cap. The water, however, got through the goggles and caused him great discomfort.

The wind gradually began to drop. It had been veering rather more to the east, and there was a danger that, if it became at all southerly, the continuation of the swim would be impracticable, as the "lop" would then be directly in Burgess's face. A south-easterly breeze had already delayed the swim two days. After four hours in the water Burgess suffered from sickness. About 3 o'clock a big coasting tramp steamer, the F. Stobart, hove in sight, steaming up Channel. The whole of the party stood up and signalled her to go behind the swimmer, and her captain very kindly slowed down and altered his course. When told who was in the water, he and his crew shouted a message of good wishes, to which a hearty response was made.

There is no other Channel swimmer who knows so much of the trial conditions in the Channel as Burgess, and as always, he took great interest in his course, inquiring at intervals the bearings of certain land and sea marks. When he was informed, as to his position he did not hesitate to express his satisfaction or otherwise, and he regulated his pace accordingly. The end of the flood tide on which the swim was started took Burgess three miles north of the South Sands Head Lightship. In three hours he was six miles direct off the land. The "lop" was still troubling him, and he talked with his pilot as to the advisability of remaining in the water. He was advised that the wind was dropping, and he settled down once more, although it was evident he was feeling far from well.

Towards sunset the wind fell and by nightfall an oily calm was on the water. At 7 o'clock Burgess ate a few grapes and stated that his feeling of sickness was quite gone. He put on another pair of goggles, which suited him much better, and he started his night swim with exceptionally bright prospects of success. During the night Burgess was stung several times by jelly-fish, but he did not allow them to worry him. At 7.30 he slowed up for a rest, and in reply to Mr Watson he said he felt very fit. He added that he would not exchange this position for any he had ever had, It had been a near thing during the first two hours, he said, and he nearly came out when the sickness was on him.

THE BEARINGS AT DAWN.

At dawn of September 6, 4-20 a.m. the first bearings of the day were taken. Grisnez bore south-west by south, and Calais east-south-east. The nearest land, Sangatte, was only three miles distant. The fog hung about all the morning, and the coast was not visible for a long time. About this time after 18hrs swimming, Burgess became a little weak, he said that he was all right physically. but felt lightheaded. He summed the situation up by saying that he had "a bad fit of the blues, and if the boys didn't sing to him he should chuck it shortly" He asked for the "Marseillaise," and the whole party sang it. Burgess soon recovered his spirits, but another trouble showed itself in the shape of muscular cramp in the region of the heart, caused, so Burgess thought, by the exertions of his over-arm action with his left arm. He swam wearily for nearly three hours, and made frequent inquiries as to his position and the time he would probably have to stay in the water. High tide at Grisnez was at 9.40, and the slack water was felt at 7.40 Thinking he was still many miles off, Burgess asked for 20 drops of champagne every hour, but when he was informed that he was only a mile and a half off shore he was greatly cheered, and said he did not want champagne. Mr. Watson gave him a tabloid and some essence of peppermint which seemed to ease him of his pain, and he went on again steadily. Although, he had been swimming for nearly 20 hours he was in appearance and also according to his own testimony in better trim than after the first two hours under the cliffs at Dover.

His object was to get into the lowland west of Grisnez, but about 8 o'clock he had another attack of cramp in the stomach and found that he was not making headway.

THE LAST MILE.

The situation was critical. A decision to alter the course half a point east or west meant success or failure. The slack water did not last half an hour, and the westward tide was already making its influence felt. Burgess summed up the situation in 20 seconds. He told his pilot that, rather than run the risk of being swept off shore by this tide, as had happened on a previous swim, he would make a dash for the nose of Grisnez, The course was at once altered, and the wisdom of Burgess' decision was soon apparent. He was gaining on the land more rapidly. Sickness, however, handicapped him badly, and for the first time he tried the back stroke for a few minues. At 8-30 the point of the Cape was straight ahead, and Burgess had missed it by a little under a quarter of a mile. By many on board this was regarded as the end of all things. Burgess admitted that he was in a bad way, but if necessary he would make a dash for the shore. His great pluck was the only thing, that kept him going. The "Marseillaise" was again sung from the boat, and Burgess slowly fought his way inch by inch into the bay east of Grisnez. It was a race with the tide, and Burgess won, it might almost be said, by inches. He got inside the bay and into slack water, and another quarter of an hour's painful work brought his gigantic task to a close. The excitement on the boat was intense. The whole of the party took off their shoes and stockings and eagerly awaited the word that the water was shallow enough to walk in. Burgess, game to the last, sprinted the last 200 yards on his left overarm, the stroke that had given him the victory over the Channel, and at exactly ten minutes to 10 he stood upright on the sand, having swum from England to France in 22 hours 35 minutes and having covered 39 1-2 miles actual swimming; including the drift. the mileage according to the pilot's estimate was about 60 miles.

THE SUCCESSUL SWIMMER.

Thomas William Burgess is a native of Rotherham, Yorkshire, and learnt to swim when a small boy. Whilst in London, as a young man, Burgess set himself assiduously to increase his speed in swimming and has done some excellent work in that direction. He has for some years past been resident in Paris, where he is in the motor tyre business, but he always kept up his interest in swimming. and is a keen player of water polo. When he started Channel swimming, it was from a French tug with a party composed entirely of French sportsmen and journalists. It was then given out that he was a Frenchman and great was the surprise of English journalists in subsequent conversations to find the supposed Parisian speaking in a broad Yorkshire dialect.

Burgess is a fine natural swimmer, using the right and the left over-arm stroke alternately and the Yorkshire kick. His body rolls easily in the water with each stroke, and his kick is the most powerful of that of any of the Channel swimmers, affording him tremendous propelling power. He is forty years of age and stands about 6ft high, and is more than proportionately broad-shouldered. Swimming seems to be as natural as walking with him, and he never complains of feeling cold and always feeds with the, utmost ease in the water.

BURGESS'S STORY OF SWIM.

Burgess, who appeared very tired by his exertions but was in no way exhausted, gave the following account of his swim to a representative of the Press:—

When I started this swim I had made up my mind that I was going through with it to the end. I had a most extraordinary experience with the tides, however, and it took all my determination to keep going, when I got a set-back of some miles after reaching mid-Channel. My course was a most erratic one and worked out like a badly written capital M with a loop on the first down-stroke.

I was about ten miles off Calais when the flood tide finished. The next tide was kinder and we made a good course towards Cape Grisnez, doing very well till 7 o'clock this morning, when we were about a mile off Cape Grisnez. Then it was a fight for the next three hours nearly. I was feeling very queer during this time; my heart seemed as if it had stopped beating and I knew I was near the end of my resources. To ease the strain on the heart I had been swimming back stroke for some little time and I got a little better. If I had not been an old hand at the game I should have gone under. It was touch and go, as I was swept round the point to the eastward again. I realized that I must make my biggest efforts, so I made a sprint for a spit of sand just under the little village near Grisnez Point and luck decided that I should succeed. Weidman had been swimming with me the last three hours, and when we landed and he shook hands and congratulated me, I was so overcome that I cried.

THE P. & O. MURDER.

Godinho Sentenced to Death.

The trial of the Indian bath attendant, Francisco Carlos Godinho, otherwise Reuben Almeida, who is charged with the wilful murder of Alice Emily Brewster, a stewardess, on board the P. and O. liner China, whilst on a voyage, was concluded on September 7, at the Central Criminal Court.

The allegation of the prosecution was that the stewardess was killed by the prisoner with a port-hole key as she lay asleep.

Dr. P. H. Keogh, the medical officer of the ship, by means of a wooden model of the cabin porthole, demonstrated in court that it was possible for the deceased's body to have been launched into the sea. The theory was that an attempt had been made by the murderer to do this.

Detective Sergeant Mitchell gave evidence of the prisoner's arrest and subsequent statement to him. In that statement the prisoner said: "If I say it is my fault, will they pardon me? Is King George here? If I say it is my fault and ask pardon, will it relieve me? It is King George's Coronation ten days ago, so perhaps he will relieve me. But if he no pardon me, will they keep me in gaol or hang me up? It is both our faults we were fighting."

Mr. H. D. Roome, in a powerful speech for the defence, contended that the prosecution had failed to show adequate motive for the crime on the part of the accused, and had given no direct proof of his guilt.

Mr. Justice Avory, in summing up, said the jury would not be justified in convicting the prisoner unless the evidence convinced them, without doubt, that he was the person who committed the murder.

The jury, after a deliberation of half an hour found the prisoner guilty of murder.

When the interpreter notified the prisoner of the verdict, and asked if he had anything to say, Godinho faced the Judge, and though not a muscle of his face moved, his hands nervously gripped his chest.

Mr. Justice Avory, in passing sentence of death, remarked: "Your prayers for pardon, to which you have alluded, should be addressed to your Heavenly King. I can only exhort you to prepare to die."

Godinho's lips mumbled something, but he left the dock with an expressionless face.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH OF INDIA.

THE following letter appears in the "Times" of Aug. 31:—

Sir,— It is very satisfactory to read of the organisation to check and prevent plague in the Durbar area during the coming winter. It would be still more satisfactory if arrangements, on a similarly large scale, were extended to the whole of the United Provinces and the Punjab, where plague has during the past ten years committed such terrible ravages.

It is to be hoped that the Imperial visit will give an impetus to the advance of the sanitary administration of India. A much-needed reform was recommended to the Government of India by the European and native medical profession in India, as early as 1894, and consisted in the advocacy of the appointment of a separate Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India in addition to the then provincial Sanitary Commissioners; and the creation of a trained and adequate sanitary service composed of Europeans and Indians for the improvement of the public health and the protection of the country from epidemics. This reform was advocated two years before plague appeared in Bombay, and was based on the sanitary requirements then demanding urgent attention. How much more is it now needed with the additional misfortune of plague in the country!

After ten years, consideration the Government of India appointed the Sanitary Commissioner, but with extremely limited powers, and not solely for the civil population as recommended. I now see from a reply to a question in the House of Commons on Aug. 15, that the Government of India propose to abolish their Sanitary Commissioner and combine the duties as formerly with those of the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service. It is impossible now, as it was found previously, for the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service to pay any proper attention to sanitation. The appointment was regarded at the time as the first instalment towards the creation of an adequate public health service for India, and particularly so since plague with its ravages had emphasised the defenceless state of the country against preventible diseases. But nearly seven more years have passed and that service has still to be formed. In the mean-time nearly seven millions of people have died of plague, some million from cholera, and a vastly greater numberr than either from malaria.

The value of sanitation and preventive medicine seems not to be regarded very highly in India. I notice that public health was in 1910, placed as a minor subject under the Department of Education. The resolution effecting this runs:—

"In creating this department the Governmant of India thought that with educational business the despatch of that connected with local self-government might suitably be conjoined, since municipal and local bodies are responsible for no small part of the public expenditure on education. Besides these subjects they proposed, in order to afford an adequate degree of relief to the Home Depdrtment, to hand over to the new department a certain number of miscellaneous heads of business, including sanitation, archæology, books, records, ecclesiastial, and a few subjects of minor importance now dealt with in the public branch of the Home Department. To these were to be added all business connected with museums now dealt with in the Department of Commerce and Industry."

Could there be a greater misconception of the importance of public health to India? Is it surprising that the first proposal is the abolition of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India? Archæology and sanitation have at last been reconciled by this resolution.—Yours truly,

W. J. Simpson, M.D., Professor of Hygiene, King's College (formerly Health Officer for Calcutta).

Granville Hotel, St. Margaret's Bay, near Dover,
Aug. 23.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales completed his first month's training as midshipman on his Majesty's ship "Hindustan" on Sept. 4. The "Hindustan," to which he is attached for six months, is on its way to Scotland to join in the exercises of the Home Fleet. Besides the normal naval work of a midshipman, such as gunnery drill, torpedo drill, the supervision of a gun, and watch duty, the Prince of Wales is inspecting various aspects of national work at the ports touched on the voyage. Under the charge of his governor, Captain H. H. Campbell, R.N., he has visited Portland Prison, and examined the progress of the construction of a battleship and a cruiser at Devonport. He has also been on shore both at Plymouth and Torbay, where he has accompanied other officers of the vessel unrecognised. It is expected that the Prince of Wales will receive leave to shoot with his Majesty at Balmoral, and after the "Hindustan" has joined in the Home Fleet exercises she will proceed on a similar roving commission.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

OLLA PODRIDA.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who has been motoring in the lovely vales of the Principality is back in London, which by the way owing to the prolongation of this wonderful summer is not filling up so rapidly as is usual at the beginning of September. Sir Jamsetjee sails for Bombay in the "Morea" at Marseilles on the 20th proximo.

The Parsi community propose to hold a "Communal Dinner" at a popular Thames resort, el Pie Island, Twickenham, on Wednesday next, 13th instant. in celebration of the Shenshai Pateti. Mr. and Mrs. Ratan Tata, whose riverside residence York House, is in the immediate neighbourhood of Eel Pie Island are giving an "At Home" the same afternoon to which all those attending the dinner are invited.

After his forthcoming visit to India our great Pageant Master, Frank Lascelles, will know more about the topography of the City of Palaces than he appears to possess at present if he is correctly reported. The set scenes of the proposed Calcutta Pageant are he is made to say "to be presented *at the maidan outside Calcutta*! The italics are mine.

The announcement that Sir John Rees is to be the Unionist candidate for Kilmarnock is rather piquant seeing that it was by favour of Viscount Gladstone when the latter was Chief Liberal whip that the whilom member for the Montgomery Boroughs was received into the Liberal Party and provided with a constituency. It now remains to be seen whether the Labour party will run a candidate if so the contest will be decidedly interesting. Formerly Kilmarnock returned a Conservative and the Liberals might find it difficult to keep the seat in a tripartite fight,

From the sublime (if it was sublime) to the ridiculous. There has been a strike of schoolboys at Llanelly and the police employed by the London Port authority in a memorial threatening to cease work if their grievancies are not remedied point out that they are still doing duty in winter trousers, no summer ones being issued." In this tropical weather they will receive universal sympathy, but why do they not exchange garments with some of the Lascars at the docks?

PARTRIDGE SHOOTING.

THE partridge shooting season opened on Sept. 1 with beautiful weather, and sportsmen were out early to secure their bags. Reports show that in Norfolk the prospects are better than last year, despite the fact that, after the hatchings, numbers of birds were drowned in the cold drenching rains of June, and that later many old birds died from enteric owing to the scarcity of water during the drought. Ground game is plentiful. In the home districts, however, birds are fairly numerous, and the coveys generally number from six to twelve. In West Hampshire birds are plentiful and particularly strong on the wing. Good bags are expected in Derbyshire. Birds are numerous, and the bags are expected to exceed anything known for many years. Birds are plentiful in Northth-East Kent, coveys of twenty being frequently seen. With the harvest well forward goods sport was experienced this morning. From South Lincolnshire it is reported that birds are plentiful, and there is also abundant ground game. The weather this morning in Eskdale and Liddesdale was most unfavourable, rain falling heavily through the night, and continuing in the forenoon. The fields are well cleared of corn, but, notwithstanding, partridge shooting will be little engaged in for week or two, as the birds will be all the better for further growth; though there were fears as to numbers it may prove an average year. In the Moffat district, South of Scotland, the prospects are unusually bright; coveys have done well, and there is a good stock of birds.

BIG FIRE IN GLASGOW.

GLASGOW was the scene on the night of Sept. 3 and the morning of Sept. 4 of two of the most destructive fires which have occurred within the city boundaries in recent years. While the fire at the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society's buildings on the south side was smouldering itself out, the fire brigade were summoned to an outbreak at a block of buildings on the north side of the Trongate, a congested district with many historic associations. Several large warehouses were gutted, and the stocks of others were damaged by smoke and water. The buildings included the remains of the old Tontine, the former Exchange of Glasgow, and the old Town's Buildings. The Tontine was constructed in 1782, and merchants, including tobacco lords engaged in the Virginia trade, were among its first members. It was in front of the Tontine that the merchants, in wigs and skirted coats, perambulated the "Plain stanes," and which formed the stopping places for the various stage-coaches; and there, too, many exciting incidents were witnessed, including those after the passing of the first Reform Act. The Tolbooth and Town Hall, which were also involved, occupied the site originally devoted to an earlier building which appears to have combined the functions of both Court-house and prison, besides that of a Town Hall. These historic buildings were practically destroyed, and the damage to the stocks of warehouses and to buildings amounts to about £50,000. A survey of the burned buildings of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society showed that the damage to the buildings and the stock was also about £50,000. all of which is covered by insurance.

CHOLERA.

THE Rome correspondent of the "Morning Post, writing on Sept. 3, says:—The official bulletin for the last five days reports that in the City and Province of Catania there have been 100 cases of Asiatic cholera and 38 deaths; in the City and Province of Palermo, 76 cases and 48 deaths; in the west of Sicily, 134 cases and 42 deaths; in the City and Province of Naples 139 cases and 54 deaths; in the Province of Caserta 266 cases and 111 deaths; in the Province of Campobasso 201 cases and 48 deaths; in the Province of Salerno 144 cases and 51 deaths; in the rest of the Southern mainland 98 cases and 32 deaths; in Rome 19 cases and 12 deaths; in the rest of Central Italy 63 cases and 20 deaths; in the Province of Leghorn 153 cases and 61 deaths; in the City and Province of Genoa 143 cases and 52 deaths; in the Province of Venetia 67 cases and 25 deaths; and in the rest of Northern Italy 38 cases and 17 deaths.

Buda-Pesth, Sept. 4 (Central News.)—Several cases of cholera, which have occurred here are said to have had their origin in the infected waters of the Danube. Orders forbidding the drinking of Danube water, and also prohibiting bathing, have been issued, the bathing prohibition being enforced by the closing of all bathing pools.

Belgrade, Sept. 5 (Reuter).—Twelve cases of cholera have been detected at the Servian town of Rashka, on the Turkish frontier. The authorities are taking all possible measures to localise the outbreak.

Constantinople, Sept 3 (Reuter)—Thirty-six cases of cholera and 16 deaths were reported in Constantinople yesterday. On Thursday there were 166 cases and 57 deaths at Monastir, and 175 cases and 100 deaths at Kossovo. A private letter from Sivas (Asia Minor) says that cholera has made great ravages in Chorum and the neighbourhood. Over 1,000 deaths have occurred since June, and the population of the neighbouring villages has been almost wiped out.

Vienna. Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The wife of the helmsman on a tug from Buda-Pesth has been found to be suffering from Asiatic cholera. The patient has been taken to hospital. Her child has also been found to be suffering from the disease.

Canea, Sept. 6.—Several cases of sickness, attended by suspicious symptoms of cholerine, which have occurred here have increased the prevalent feeling of unrest. A meeting of the people held to-day decided not to permit vessels which have touched at places affected by cholera to hold any communication with the land, and further to submit ships arriving in Cretan ports to quarantine. The Government has taken the necessary measures, but it is feared that difficulties will arise with consuls acting on behalf of foreign shipping companies.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War office, Sept 5.
Regular Forces.
Commands and Staff.

Capt M H E Welch, Royal Irish Reg, from attached to the General Staff graded as Brigade Major, to be a Brigade Major, vice Maj S F Mott, who has retired Aug, 25.

Cavalry.

2nd Life Guards-Sec Lieut S G Menzies, to be Lieut Aug 2.

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards—Major G H Watson retires on retired pay Sept 6 Capt G T R Cook to be Maj Sept 6.

2nd Dragoons Royal Scots Greys—Capt A G Seymour to be Maj Aug 19.

16th The Queen's Lancers—Sec Lieut T W Best resigns his commission Sept 6.

Infantry.

Bedfordshire Reg—Capt J Leader retires on retired pay Sept 6.

Leicestershire Reg—Capt P H Creagh is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry June 12 Supernumerary Capt E F S Henderson is restored to the establishment Sept 6.

Royal Irish Reg.—Sec Lieut S R Penrose-Welsted to be Lieut Aug 23.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut H G B Miller to be Adjutant Sept 1.

Cheshire Reg.—Sec Lieut J W A Craig to be Lieut Aug 9.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt A Hay to be Maj Aug 21; Lieut Eric O Skaife to be Adjutant July 26.

Welsh Reg.—Lieut G E Todd is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Aug 16.

Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire L I.—Sec Lieut J J Powell to be Lieut July 24.

Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Reg.—Lieut W L Jones is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Aug 17.

King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut R H Woods to be Adjt Sept 3; Sec Lieut J H S Dimmer to be Lieut July 27.

York and Lancaster Reg.—Lieut A H L Marwood is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Aug 16.

Connaught Rangers—Sec Lieut Hans H A Cooke to be Lieut Aug 23.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Reg Royal Canadians—Capt R W Gray is seconded for service as Adjt, Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps Aug 10.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers—First Class Staff Serg-Maj C W Armstrong, from the A S C, to be Qrmr, with the honorary rank of Lieut Sept 6.

Rifle Brigade The Prince Consort's Own—Super Lieut H T C Jones-Vaughan is restored to the establishment Sept 1.

Unattached List for Indian Army.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Sec Lieuts, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Army. Dated Sept 6, 1911:—G Watson, R J F P Meade, J G Byrne, C N Harding, B W R Reynolds, B W Onslow, G P Armstrong, S F Ormsby, K F Channer, G C Hockin, H H Marshall, E W Geidt, A P Rodgerson D S Rule, C O Simson F R Cubbon, H A Wellesley, N G Hind, E J Snearer, A V Hammond, F B N Tinley, E S Macl Prinsep R T Sweet, R E J Thomson, R A Graham Ian Campbell, H G Rivett-Carnac, E E Watson A P Cuningham, B R Mullaly, C F L Stevens, C G Royston. R H M Durand C F Marriott, W G Cowley.

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Rev. Patrick Fleming, Chaplain to the Forces Fourth Class, resigns his commission Sept 6.

Memoranda.

Col temporary Brigadier-General William Fry, C V O, C B, Dep Director-Gen temporary T F, to be Maj-Gen, vice F H Plowden, C B, deceased Aug 25.

The undermentioned Colonels are placed on the Half-pay List:—T G L H Armstrong, on completion of his period of service in command of a District Sept Herbert A Raitt, C B, on completion of his period of service in command of a Division of the Territorial Force Sept 6, Sec Lieut C E Stuart, The Lancashire Fusiliers, is granted the local rank of Lieut, while employed with the West African Frontier Force Aug 9, Sec Lieut W A Grey-Wilson, The Durham L I. is granted the temporary rank of Lieut while employed with the West African Reg Aug 16.

General Reserve of Officers.

Capt O S Martindale-Vale having attained the age limit laid down in Article 635 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. ceases to belong to the Reserve of Officers April 19.

Capt R Barclay, from the R F A. Special Reserve is transferred with seniority corresponding to that which he held in the Special Reserve of Officers.

V L Henderson, late Lieut, The Loyal North Lancashire Reg, to be Lieut Sept 6.

Special Reserve of Officers.
Cavalry.

5th Princess Charlotte of Wale's Dragoon Guards—G. G. A Williams to be Sec Lieut on probation Sept 6.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Field Artillery—The appointment of M A Larymore to a Sec Lieutenancy on probation, which appeared in the "Gazette" of April 15, 1910, is cancelled; Cadet Corporal R L Gottwaltz from the King's School Canterbury Contingent O T C, to be Sec Lieut on probation Sept 6.

Infantry.

3rd Batt Buffs East Kent Reg—Sec Lieut on probation C C Stanfield, is confirmed in his rank.

6th Batt the Royal Fusiliers City of London Reg—Lieut N E England resigns his commission Sept 6.

3rd Batt The Bedfordshire Reg.—Cadet V C Downes, from the Oxford University Contingent O T C, to be Sec Lieut on probation Sept 6.

3rd Batt The Lancashire Fusiliers—The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—James Smyth and C H Bass Aug 1.

4th Batt, The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut Col F L Sanders resigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform Sept 6; Capt C Darbyshire, from 4th Queen's Own Hussars, Special Reserve, to be Capt Sept 6.

3rd Batt, The King's Own Yorks L I—Maj F T T Moore, late India Army, to be Maj Aug 11.

4th Batt, The Manchester Reg.—Capt T M Greer to be Maj April 1

3rd Batt, Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers Sec Lieut on probations C R Crymble is confirmed in his rank.

5th Batt, The Rifle Brigade The Prince Consort's Own—Capt O C S Gilliat, retired pay, late. The Rifle Brig. The Prince Consort's Own, to be Capt under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion. 1909 Sept 6.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Lieut A C McKillop, M B, resigns his commission Sept 6.

The undermentioned Lieuts are confirmed in their rank:—A H Habgood, A C Court, M B, O E Greeson M B, J P Charnock, M B, W Crymble, L M Routh S J Higgins R H Nolan, M B, L W O Taylor, M B, R Fisher, J H C Grene, M B H F Vellacott.

Officers Training Corps.

Sherborne School Contingent, Junior Division—Capt H Dunkin is granted the provisional rank of Maj with the pay and allowances of that rank Aug 18.

Channel Islands Militia.

The Royal Militia of the Island of Jersey.

Artillery—Sec. Lieut G J Robin to be Lieut Aug 11.

Admiralty, 5th September.
Royal Naval Reserve.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Lionel Frederic Lipscombe has been confirmed in the rank of Assistant Paymaster. Dated 8th February, 1910.

Admiralty, 6th September.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March, 1908—Engineer Lieutenant Thomas Francis Brown has this day been placed on the Retired List.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of the 1st April, 1881—Fleet Surgeon John Lloyd Thomas has been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of Deputy Surgeon-General. Dated 3rd September.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Robert Angus to be Lieutenant. Dated 23rd July.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve the undermentioned Lieutenants have been placed on the Retired List:—Alfred Henry Sargent. Dated 17th August, Isaac Robert Jones. Dated 4th September.

War Office, 8th September.
Regular Forces.
Commands and Staff.

Colonel Charles W Thompson, C B, D S O, from a General Staff Officer, 1st grade, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General at the War Office, vice Colonel H R B Donne, C B, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 1st September.

Colonel Charles Delme-Radcliffe, C V O, C B C M G, from the Half-pay List, to be a General Staff Officer 1st grade, vice Colonel C W Thompson, C B, D S O Dated 1st September.

Establishments.

Royal Military College, Major Robert G. Parker, The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), from attached to the General Staff, to be a Commander of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets (General Staff Officer 3rd grade), vice Captain S. H. Wilson, Royal Engineers, who has vacated that appointment Dated 4th September.

Captain Osbert C Mordaunt, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Captain G A M Docker. The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 1st September.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys), Supernumerary Captain Foster Swetenham is restored to the establishment. Dated 19th August.

14th (King's) Hussars, Captain Thomas R Bruce, to be Adjutant. Dated 8th September.

17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, Lieutenant Guy H MacCaw is seconded whilst studying the Russian language. Dated 2nd June.

20th Hussars, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur M B Jones, on completion of his period of service in command, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 9th September.

Major Graham T G Edwards to be Lieutenant-Colonel. vice A M B Jones. Dated 9th September.

Rayal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, the undermentioned Majors are seconded for service on the Staff:—Francis Lyon. D S O. Dated 15th August,

Hugh de B Miller, D S O. Dated 21st August.

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—Theodore M Archdale, D S O. Dated 15th August, Henry W Newcome, and to remain seconded. Dated 21st August.

Charles R Newman Dated 21st August. Supernumerary Captain William E Clark is restored to the establishment. Dated 16th August, Supernumerary Lieutenant Edwin T Marshall is restored to the establishment. Dated 16th August.

Captain Norman R Davidson to be Adjutant. Dated 16th August.

Royal Garrion Artillery, Major Henry G Howorth is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 21st August.

Captain Herbert B Mayne to be Major Dated 21st August.

The undermentioned Supernumerary Captains are restored to the establishment:—

Frederick J N Smith. Dated 1st August, Harold T Cunningham. Dated 21st August, Lieutenant Cresswell D Rawson is seconded for service with the Indian Mountain Artillery. Dated 21 July, Supernumerary Lieutenant Wilfrid F M Bagshaw is restored to the establishment. Dated 21st August.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadetes from the Royal Military College to be Second Lieutenants, dated 9th September.

Cavalry.

2nd Life Guards, David Euan Wallace.

2nd Dragoon Guards Queen's Bays, Edward Walker 2nd Dragoons Royal Scots Greys, Wykeham Stanley Cornwallis Lionel Henry Salvin Bowlby Sydney George Fairbairn.

5th Royal Irish Lancers, John Arthur Talbot Rice.

6th Inniskilling Dragoons, Denman Freer Freer-Smith.

7th Queen's Own Hussars, George Douglas Hill. Duncan Vandeleur Creagh.

8th King's Royal Irish Hussars, John Eustace Arthur Baldwin.

9th Queen's Royal Lancers, Henry Coolingwood Taylor-Whitehead.

13th Hussars, George Robert Watson-Symth.

14th King's Hussars, Peter Geoffrey Cropper.

15th The King's Hussars, The Honourable Edward Charles Hardinge.

18th (Queen Mary's Own) Hussars, John Sandford Dobson.

20th Hussars, Daniel Spencer Peploe.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Charles Milne Cholmeley Dowling.

Coldstream Guards, Douglas Montgomery Bernard Hall. Archibald Trotter Seymour. George Frederick Taylori and Humphrey Edmundde Trafford.

Irish Guards, Eric Beresford Greer

Edward Charles Stafford-King-Harman.

The Army Service Corps.

Humfrey Myddelton Gale Kenneth Algernon Brooke Murray Eric Bertram Rowcroft Herbert Purse Henderson and James Crosbie Caulfeild.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Captain Horace H. Kiddle is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 2nd September.

Memoranda.

Colonel Frederick Rainsford-Hannay, C. B., is placed on retired pay. Dated 7th September.

Brevet Colonel the Honourable Frederick Gordon, D.S.O., General Staff Officer 1st grade, 2nd Division, to be Colonel. Dated 30th August.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels, Half-pay List, to be Colonels. Dated 30th August. Alfred E J Cavendish, C M G, Harold G Ruggles-Brise, M V O, Arthur R Gilbert, D S O. Alfred D Miller, D S O, Patrick R Mantell, D S O. Lieutenant-Colonel John H V Crowe, from Royal Artillery, Commandant, Royal Military College, Canada (General Staff Officer, 1st grade) to be Colonel. Dated 30th August. Major Francis C L Logan, Half-pay List, is placed on retired pay. Dated 8th September. Second Lieutenant John W L Fry, Half-pay List, resigns his commission. Dated 9th September.

General Reserve of Officers.

Major Charles F Randolph is retained until the age of 55 years at his own request. Lieutenant. The Right Honourable Edward G V Earl of Derby, G C V O, C B, resigns his commission. Dated 9th September.

Army Motor Reserve.

Lieutenant the Honourable Gilbert N Irby resigns his commission. Dated 9th September.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Sept.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major M Dick. I M S B
Mr D J Blomfield, B
Mr R R Gales, B
Mr H Jackson, B
Mr S Fielding, B
Mr M G Norman, B
Capt E W Browne, I M S M
Mr G Carmichael, Bo Cov
Mr W Rowbotham, Bo
Capt R E Wright, I M S
Capt O C Borrett, B N Ry Vols
Capt P W Burrowes, S Waziristan Militia
Engineer E A Vile, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr W J Keith, B Cov 8 days
Mr R Sheepshanks, B Cov 18 days
Mr H Coupland, B Cov 10 days
Mr B Heaton, B 3 mo
Mr H Cameron, B 4 mo M C
Mr A W Fremantle, B 1 day
Mr W Cope, B 30 days M C
Mr V O Scott O'Connor, B 5 weeks
Mr F W Galloway, B 2 mo
Mr D J Blomfield B 3 mo
Mr C H Crosse, B 7 days
Mr S J F Berkeley, B 9 mo
Mr G R S McCrea, B 5 days on M C
Mr E Thompson, B 7 days
Mr H E de B Prescott, Bo 2 mo M C
Mr F S Punnett, Bo 2 mo M C
Brig.-Gen H D'U Keary C B D S O A D C 15 days
Brig. Gen J A Bell, Pol Resident, Aden, to Oct 21, 1911
Col W G Hamilton, D S O D A G Army Hdqrs 7 days
Col G M Heath, D S O R E 3 days
Lieut Col M R H Wilson 10 P W O R Husrs, 1 week
Major J S Swan, S T C 7 days
Major G H G Mockler, 33 Punj to Nov 21, 1911
Major R S Paul, 126 Inf 28 days
Major I H Campbell, 7 Lrs 4 mo
Major F Rennick, 40 Pathans, to Oct 15 1911
Major O S Fellows, 108 Inf 10 days.
Capt W Stuart Smith, Burma, Mly Police 1 mo
Capt A C P Cochran, 40 Pathans, to Nov 15 1911
Capt W E Home, 27 Punj 8 mo M C
Capt W S Craster, 8 Cov 4 mo
Capt J R Brunker, S T C 8 days
Capt I O'G Maunsell, 91 Punj 8 days
Capt F T Duhan, 19 Punj 2 days
Lieut E S Woodward, 97 D I to date of arrival
Lieut R Sharpe, I O D to date of arrival

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr J G Beazley, B Cov
Mr G E R Graham, B Cov
Mr C Wright, B Cov
Mr H D Lindquist, B
Mr M H A Morley, B
Mr M E Watts, B
Sir C E Fox, B
Mr S W Wilson, B
Mr G R S McCrea, B
Mr G S Butterworth, Bo

The Portuguese Minister of Finance informs the *Times* Lisbon correspondent, that the total indebtedness of the Royal Family to the State will probably be found not to exceed £900,000.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

LOST HIS LUGGAGE.

Good morning, Sandy, said the minister, you're looking well.

Aye, replied Sandy, I've just been awa' for a sma' holiday, ye ken, but I had a wee terrible accident.

An accident? Nothing serious, I hope.

Yes, I lost a' ma luggage.

However did that happen?

Sandy looked sorrowful. Weel, he said in a broken voice, the cork cam' oot!

EASILY FOUND.

It is often said that a Yorkshireman is so keen after money that he will grab at it, dead or alive. A certain native worked at a sawmill, and one day he met with an accident, two of his fingers being cut off and drooping in the sawdust.

Of course the man was hurried off to the infirmary, and after he was gone his mates began to look for his fingers in the sawdust, when in walked the foreman, who said:—

I say, what are you wasting your time there for? Why don't you get on with your work?

One of the men replied:—

That Yorkshire chap has had two finfiers cut off, and we're looking for them.

What a waste of time! cried the foreman. We'll soon find them.

And he threw half a crown on the floor, when up came the two fingers wriggling out of the sawdust to get at the money!

WANTED A HUSBAND.

Shrieks rang out from the foaming breakers, and a throng on the beach gazed with horror to where a beautiful bather was struggling for life. Suddenly a middle-aged man plunged into the water, and swam with swift, steady strokes towards her. Courage! he cried. I will save you!

My hero! gasped the fair one, as she clung to his neck. How can I ever repay you?

Sorry, miss, remarked the gallant swimmer, treading water, but you can't work the she-married-her-rescuer' fake on me. I'm a married man with a family, you know.

Wretch! hissed the maiden, breaking away from him. With all those nice young men on the beach, you must rush in and spoil a seaside romance! Then, using a side-stroke, she glided swiftly away.

ALL FOR NOTHING.

Sign that, please, said the post-office clerk to the old lady who wished to open an account.

Ye want me to sign me first name? enquired the old lady.

Yes, your full name.

Me husband's name an' all?

Yes. Your Christian name, or names, and your husband's name, also.

You mean me name before I was married?

No! No! Your Christian name. Mary Jane, or whatever it may be.

They're not me names. Me name's Lizzie.

Well, sign it, please!

Do you want me to write the Missus an' all?

No. Just your name! Please hurry up!

I would sign it for you, I would, honest, but the truth is I can't write!

HAD TO SIT ON HER DIGNITY THEN.

Two young ladies entered the promenade tram and found only standing room. One of them whispered to her companion:—

I'm going to get a seat from one of there men.

She looked down the row of men and selected a sedate gentleman, who bore the general settled appearance of a married man. She sailed up to him and boldly opened fire.

My dear Mr. Green! How delighted I am to meet you? You are almost a stranger. Will I accept your seat? Well, I do feel tired, I heartily admit. Thank you, so much.

The sedate gentleman—a total stranger, of course—looked, listened, then quietly arose and gave her his seat, saying—

Sit down, Jane, my girl. Don't often see you out on a washing day. You must feel tired, I'm sure. How's your mistress?.

The young lady got her seat, but lost her vivacity.

SOMETHING OVERLOOKED.

'Twas the London-Somewhere Else express. Young Algernon de Giles sat in a first-class smoker, and his face was wreathed in smiles.

Thank goodness I'm alone, he said; and o'er his dial broke a grin of unmixed pleasure. I'm just dying for a smoke.

Two hundred miles without a stop—that's something like a trip; and I've got enough tobacco, too, to sink a battleship.

What shall I smoke? Now, let me think—pipe, cigarette, cigar? There's the good old 'Cough-drop' mixture, and my favorite 'Red Star.'

The 'Flor de Watercress' cigar is just my ticket; yet I've half a mind to start upon a Turkish cigarette.

Halloa, here's luck! A packet of 'Saskatchewan' cheroots. That settles it—I'll smoke the lot; they're prime, you bet your boots.

Anticipation ruled the roost; his pleasure was most keen as he thought about the time he'd spend with Lady Nicotine.

If you think this joke is pointless, you're mistaken. Here's the catch—Algy searched through all his pockets, but he couldn't find a match.

WITH THE BUCKET.

If you take on that man without a reference, said the mate of the Saucy Sally to the captain, you'll be sorry for it.

Nonsense! retorted the captain, I like the look of him. He's going to sign on with me.

Mark my words, you'll be sorry, declared the mate, when the seaman had signed on, you'll be sorry.

Didn't I tell you you'd be sorry about that seaman? he enquired some days afterwards.

What's the matter? said the captain.

I said he wasn't honest.

What's he done now?

Done? Why, he's gone overboard and taken your bucket and mop with him. I told you you'd be sorry!

POOR FELLOW.

Why are you wandering about the country instead of looking after your wife and children at home? enquired the lady of the tattered tramp.

Well, ma'am, it's like this, explained the tramp. My wife has a very fine servant. A perfect treasure I don't believe there ever was such a girl.

There is only one, ma'am, and my wife's got her.

Good gracious! She's a very lucky woman.

She is, ma'am. But the trouble is that girl didn't like me.

Well?

She didn't like me, and she told my wife she must either discharge me or her, so my wife discharged me, ma'am.

Oh, I see. Poor fellow! Here's something for you.

UNDER ORDERS.

Murphy was a new recruit in the cavalry. He could not ride at all, and by ill-luck was given one of the most vicious horses in the troop.

Remember, said the sergeant, no one is allowed to dismount without orders.

Murphy was no sooner in the saddle than he was thrown to the ground.

Murphy! yelled the sergeant, when he discovered him lying breathless on the ground, you dismounted.

I did.

Did you have orders?

I did.

From headquarters, I suppose?

No sor; from hindquarters.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

The Employer—Look here, you young Rip Van Winkle, I only engaged you yesterday, and I believe you've been asleep ever since.

New Boy (greatly astonished)—That's what I thought you wanted, sir. Here's your advertisment:—Wanted, an office boy not over 16; must sleep on the premises.

The accounts of the Corporation of London for 1910 as rendered by the Chamberlain (Sir Joseph Dimsdale) were published recently. The City's cash account therein included is the 278th of the series extant—1633 to 1910. The volumes are in full detail, signed by the Auditors and in perfect preservation. Since 1784, they have been printed. Previously they were in manuscript. The accounts earlier than 1633 were believed to have been destroyed in the Great Fire, but two years' accounts, "temp." Queen Elizabeth, have been discovered among the City's archives and others may be in existence. This year's accounts occupy a volume of 260 pages, and are set out in full detail. The aggregate balance-sheet show liabilities to the amount of £6,696,782 and Sinking Fund liabilities £317,018. Of the former sum £3,893,768 is a liability on the City's Estate of which £3,436,900 represents loans incurred for various public objects,

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The Bombay Gazette
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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
Viewed in its Political, Social, and Commercial Aspects from Mandalay By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
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LAYS OF THE LAW.
Being a Selection of Leading Cases from the Bombay High Court Reports after the manner of various other Great Poets. By W. E. H. One Rupee.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 21.] [BOMBAY, Sept. 22.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	76 13-16	1-16	
do. Rentes ...	93	1-4	
1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	92 1-4	1-4	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	63 3-4		1-8
Bar Silver in London ...	24 1-4	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	24 3-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York ...	52 1-2	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25-17 1-2		02
do. do. at Berlin...	20-46 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York...	4-86 1-2	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4 p.c.		
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight ..	3 3-4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 7-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-2	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 1-2	1 3-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-2	1	

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—India buying China selling

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

The French Bank rate of discount is 3 1-2 per cent.

The Bank of England rate of discount is now 4 per cent.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullions	...£43,100,000	Inc.	£ 6,00,000
Public Deposits	...£10,930,000	Inc.	£7,00,000
Other Deposits	...£45,600,000	Inc.	£1,300,000
Government Securities	£14,100,000	Dec.	£ 5,00,000
Other Securities	...£29,100,000	Inc.	£2,700,000
Notes and Gold	...£32,600,000	Inc.	£1,100,000

The Bank's Reserve is 57 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier. Moderate business.
Futures	... Irregular.
East Indian	... .
Manchester	Quiet but firm.
Total Sales	... 7,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500 "
Imports	... 31,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6·05—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1-16 unchgd

Jaffe' & Sons' White Shirtings B. 10-30 at Rs. 9-6 p.p.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
5·87	5·81	5·81	5·81	5·81
—08	—07	—05	—05	—05

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June.
5·83	5·85	5·86	5·87
—05	—05	—05	—05

New York Official noon call Oct. 10-78 Jan. 10-76.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 10·74 Jan. 10-80.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	... 40,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	... 3,000
Exports to Great Britain	... 18,000
Exports to Continent	... 14,000
Spot Cotton—	11·15—05

Futures—Month of Oct. 10·77+03; Futures—Month of Dec. 10·54+06 { Declined owing to reported slack spot demand and advanced on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 11 1-8—1-4
Futures—Month of Oct.	... 10·82+07
Do. do Dec.	... 11·81+03
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Quiet.

Additional Cotton Quotations:—unchanged.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ...36 1-2+1-8
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...No Sellers.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs.— ...No Sellers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...37
Do. Month—Oct.-Nov.—Sellers.
Victorian ...37
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.—Sellers.
New South Wales ...37
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship Nominal.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship 56 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...51 3-4—1-5
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Easier.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...75 5-8 unchgd
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Done.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...63 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 13 3-4+1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...4 11 1-2—Sept.-Oct.—Sellers.—Dull.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ... £ 66 1-2
Yellow Metal ... d 61-8
Standard Copper G. M. B. ... £ 54 9-16

FREIGHT—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ...Nominal.

ARRIVALS—

"Koerb r."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) .. 19-3—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India .. 18-9—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments .. Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Dull.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...16-·—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...October.
Tone—Steady.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ...21-6—Nominal.
Months of Shipments ...Jan.-March.
Tone—Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...17-3—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Sept.-Oct.
Tone—Easier.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta ... .
Sept.-Nov.—16 4 1-2—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—15-3—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Do. do. ... .
Sept.-Nov.—16-6—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—16 4 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta ... .
Do. do. ... .
Sept.-Nov.—16 7 1-2—Value.
July-Oct—1912—15-6—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Sept.-Nov.—16-9—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—15 7 1-2—Value.
General Tone—Still nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [22nd Sept. 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
401 Bars Silver.	7,60,000	London	Hongkong Bank
165 Bars Silver.	3,00,000	do	Chartered Bank
1 Box Sovs...	37,500	do	do
3 Boxes Bullions	2,11,200	do	do
6 Boxes Bullions	2,30,400	do	National Bank
Sovereigns...	56,250	do	do
1 Box Bullions...	76,800	do	Eastern Bank
1 Box Bullions..	76,800	do	Comptoir National

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 20th Sept. 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	47	54,278
B B and C I Railway ...	39	46,286

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. 15 Oct.
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...132 1-2
Shanghai "	...175 1-2
Japan "	...150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

Ready...	Rs.	95	4	0
29th Sept	"	95	2	0
31st Oct	"	95	14	0

BULLION:—We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs	24	0	0
Australian "	"	24	0	0
Sovereigns "	"	15	0	0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	"	61	10	0
" 1st Settlement ...	"	61	10	0
" 2nd " ...	"	61	12	0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs, 58-10 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 1-16d. and 1-90 lakhs in T.T. at 1s. 4 3-32d. tenderers receiving 93 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 60 lakhs and for the next week 60 lakhs are again offered. During the week there were extra allotments of Bills on Calcutta for Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase, Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	28,43,000	......
Other Deposits.............	......	50,91,000
Sundries	48,000	......
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	......	2,76,000
Other Authorized Securities	......	5,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities...	......	6,87,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	......	45,24,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	8,10,000	......
Bullion	......	28,000
Balance with other Banks.	2,00,000	......
Sundries........................	5,000	......
Cash	23,03,000	......

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1910-11.	Bales. 1909-10	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week..	4,944	3,651	+ 1,293
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 21st Sept.	2,491,313	3,184,005	—692,692
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	250	16,703	— 16,353
China ... Japan ... Coast Ports ...	3,813	788	+ 3,055
Total...	4,193	17,491	— 13,293
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 21st Sept.			
Europe ...	934,452	1,115,199	—180,7-7
China ...	15,010	98,167	— 83,157
Japan ...	603,810	846,417	—242,607
Coast Ports ...	32,617	39,032	— 6,415
Total...	1,585,889	2,098,815	—512,926
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ..	692	3,243	— 2,554
China ... Japan ... Coast Ports ...	Nil.	532	— 532

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1910, to 19th Aug. 1911—14,230 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1910, to 30th June, 1911—8,678 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1910.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	88	401,219	422,980
Central India... ...	......	147,521	243,270
Barsee and Nagur ...	171	117,379	271,210
Berar	208	359,862	526,1 5
Central Provinces ...	129	151,117	294,426
Total Oomras ...	596	1,177,098	1,738,031
Dholleras	322	268,964	255,952
Broach	......	218,511	305,419
Compta and Dharwar.	1,321	258,631	258,341
Westerns	2,141	49,510	44,420
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	......	297,159	409,044
Bengals (Rajputana)...	8	136,788	124,856
Sind	529	71,093	42,538
Persian	23	3,086	4,034
American	......	6,710	866
Egyptian	......	2,660	697
Other sorts ...	4	1,197	277
Total ...	4,944	2,491,313	3,184,005

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

A sharp and continuous decline has taken place in the Home markets during the week and prices are nearly two farthings per lb cheaper than the last week which is another very low record in the season. The decline was due to the heavy receipts at the United States Ports and the political crisis regarding the Morocco question.

The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day:—

	Last week	This week	Differences
New York—			
Futures Oct. ...	11·32	10·77	—55
" Dec. ...	11·40	10·84	—56
Spot ...	11·80	11·15	—65
New Orleans—			
Futures Oct. ...	11·32	10·82	—50
" Dec. ...	11·36	10·84	—52
Spot ...	11 9-16	11 1-8	—7-16
Liverpool—			
Futures Sept.-Oct	6·18	5·87	—31
" Dec.-Jan ...	6·08	5·81	—27
Spot ...	7·16	6·85	—31

In the local market the decline is only partial as the native sentiment is still bullish. Japan shippers have bought to a small extent, but the exporters to Europe have sold locally. Bengal arrivals at up-countries are increasing, but prices are too dear in comparison with the prices of other descriptions. There has been no change in the crop conditions and the volume of business has been limited.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	309	March.
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	"	307	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	"	306	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	"	293	"
Fine M G Khandeish ...	"	291-5	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	284-5	"
Fine M G Bengal	"	301	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	298	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	291	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	"	275	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales
Total Imports	8,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·89	5·83	5·83	5·83
+02	+02	+02	+02

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5·83	5·85	5·87	5·88	5·89
+02	+02	+02	+02	+02

FREIGHTS.

As we closed our report for last mail (15 inst.) a large business was reported as having been done for forward loading.

Hamburg and Bremen.—Hansa line 10,000 tons Jan. 7-0 May 15seeds 15-6 cotton.

Antwerp.—B. I. Co's 2,700 tons per month Jan. 7-0 May.

Antwerp.—14s light seeds 14-6 seeds 15 cotton.
" 500 tons light seeds Oct. at 14-6.
" 500 tons light seeds Nov. at 14s.
" 500 tons light seeds Dec at 14s.

Hull. (per s.s. Toronto) 2,050 tons 13 cwts seeds Sept. at 15.

Hull. 7,000 tons 13 cwts seeds Jan 7-0 May at 14.

London. (P. & O. Co's) 600 tons seeds etc Oct. at 15.

London. (P. & O. Co's) 500 tons seeds Nov. at 14-6.

It is reported that the P. and O. Co are practically full up to the end of the year.

Fixtures—During the week ending 22nd Sept. 1911.

s. s. Iskra—at 20-6 Oct. loading Antwerp or Hull 6d extra Havre, Hamburg, Dunkirk.

Market closes steady.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

RAPESEED:—

At the commencement of the week the market was very firm and advancing but since prices have receded by fully 4 annas per cwt owing to slackened demand from home. Stocks have been much reduced and a small enquiry is likely to put up the market again.

LINSEED:—

The market has fluctuated within narrow limits and the tendency was downward. The heavy shipment that have been made during the week has had no effect on prices because the goods were awaiting shipments in the hands of shippers. Home markets are quiet owing to Argentina favourable crop accounts. Dealers are beginning to realize that local prices for new crop are too high in full of big Southern American crop estimates.

WHEAT:—

A very retail business is passing the local mills being the buyers. Dealers are easy to deal with but there is no Home demand.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	4,944	bales
Wheat	128,451	cwts.
Linseed	26,664	"
Rapeseed	17,421	"
Gingellyseed	9,750	"
Poppyseed	7,570	"
Groundnuts	5,087	"
Castorseed	43,792	"
Rice	148,378	"
Myrabollams	4,721	"
Cottonseed	92,242	"
Mowraseed	19,303	"
Gram	21,616	"
Joowar	157,821	"
Maize	471	"

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

Grey Goods.—Market steady.

White Goods.—Prices are steady with a moderate demand.

Prints and Dyeds.—Market is quiet. There is some demand for Prints and it is likely to continue, if the Home market continues firm.

T. Red Prints.—Market is steady unchanged.

T. R. Plains and Dhooties.—Home market very firm shipments distant. Bombay market little demand.

METALS.

Copper and Y. Metal.—The Home market has been slightly easier for copper but Y. Metal is well maintained owing to the advanced prices of spelter. Our market continues dull and the off-take from the bazaar is also poor.

PETROLEUM.

			per	case	
Snowflake Brand ...150° American	Rs.	6	0	2	
White Rose Brand...150° American	"	5	12	2	
Chester Brand ... 75° Abel A'can	"	4	12	2	
Devoe's Brilliant ... 76° Abel A'can	"	4	8	2	
Monkey Brand ...125° American	"	4	0	2	
Tiger Brand ...125° American	"	4	8	2	
White Camelia Brand in tins ...125°	per 2 tins "	3	13	0	
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°	"	3	13	0	per 8 Impl. gallons
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins 125°	"	3	3	0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand in tins 125°	"	3	13	0	

Market steadier and prices likely to advance further.

The following are to-day's quotations for Saturday's report in the "Bombay Gazette":—

The Burmah Oil Company's productions:—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	8	0
	unsteady.		
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins ...	3	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons ...	2	14	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3	4	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	2	10	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

SHARES.

The market has kept steady with fair amount of business passing. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,725; Bank of Indias are quiet at Rs. 66 1-2 Bank of Burmahs are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 133; Indian Specie Bank shares have unchanged at Rs. 51 1-4; Bombay Merchants' Bank shares at Rs. 9 1-4; Eastern Bank shares have been put through at Rs. 76 1-2. In Press Companies, Indian Cotton are steady at Rs. 137 1-2; New Mofussils are unchanged at Rs. 847 1-2; New Berars are steady at Rs. 530. In Miscellaneous Companies, Badham Piles are weak at Rs. 90; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation have advanced to Rs. 557 1-2; Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited ordinary shares to Rs. 140 and preference shares to Rs. 174; Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. shares have changed hands at Rs. 20; Bombay Flours' at Rs. 865; Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited ordinary shares in the earlier part of the week were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 285, later on at Rs. 295, and at the close at Rs. 290 C. D. and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 295. Central India Mining Company shares have ruled at and about Rs. 30 1-2; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares are quiet at Rs. 747 1-2; Shivrajpurs have been put through at Rs. 17; Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 70, deferred shares at and about Rs. 114 and preference shares at Rs. 168; Treachers are quiet at Rs. 520. In Mill Companies, Bombay United are quiet at Rs. 292 1-2. Central Indias are steady at Rs. 1,765; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares at Rs. 1,172 1-2; Crescents are unchanged at Rs. 63 3-4, David's after touching Rs. 351 1-4 have improved to Rs. 357 1-2. Edward Sassoon Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 177 1-2; Finlays are quiet at Rs. 240; Khattau Makanji Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 805; Kohinoors are steady at Rs. 620; Leopolds are quiet at Rs. 68; Maneckjee Petits have ruled at and about Rs. 2,510; Morarjees are quiet at Rs. 2,700; New Great Easterns at Rs. 162 1-2; New City of Bombay at Rs. 760; Southern Maharatta's at Rs. 115; Standards are steady at Rs. 870; Swadeshis are at and about Rs. 1,065. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej old shares have advanced to Rs. 645; Tapty Valley Ry. shares have changed hands at Rs. 500; Amritsar Pattis are quiet at Rs. 125 1-2; Central Provinces Rys. are quiet at Rs. 32 1-2. In Guzerat Ry. shares at Rs. 30. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1911-1912:—

	Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of July 1911—			
Weight in ounces..	291879	51863	240011
Value in rupees...	18015699	2954209	15081490
To the end of the month of July 1911—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces..	1569757	207760	1361997
Value in rupees...	96586473	11845968	84740505

	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of July 1911—			
Weight in ounces.	4880955	3909266	971689
Value in rupees...	8230231	7325033	905198
To the end of the month of July 1911—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	22091869	9523689	12558180
Value in rupees...	37292686	17433131	19859555

	Imports.	Total. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of June 1911—			
Weight in ounces	......	......	......
Value in rupees...	26465930	1027242	15936683
To the end of the month of June 1911—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	......	......	......
Value in rupees...	133879159	29279099	104600060

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1911-1912.

Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard)
In the month of July 1911.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars.	......	4649681	4649681
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	1224746	525752	1750498
Defective coins (New Five Cents) received for reminting from Straits Government	......	12189	12189
Defective coins (New Ten Cent pieces) received for reminting from Straits Government.........	......	6095	6095

Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard).
To end of the month of July 1911.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars	......	13961£23	16961928
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	4083985	2726305	6810290
New Five Cents......	......	24378	24378
New Ten Cents......	......	12190	12190
New Twenty Cents..	......	6095	6095

Coined and Examined.
In the month of July 1911.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	......	2293670	2293670
Rupees..................	196003	......	196003
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)................	80001	119944	199945
Five cents (Tale)......	......	91523	91528

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd September, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	21	4	p. m.	16	6
Teheran ...	22	10	35 a.m.	4	5
Suez	22	1	50 p.m.	1	0

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Morrocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at senders risk. (8-8-11.)

Cable Perim Sheiksyed interrupted since noon 3rd (24-7-11).

Shanghai wires Weihsein Kiaochow and Shahs Kiaochow lines interrupted. Please stop accepting Messages for Tsingtau or if necessary send via German cable here at the rate of eleven cents per word in plain and twenty cents per code word (7-9-11).

Telegrams for Casablanca Mojador and Rabat are subject to great delay and can only be accepted at senders risk (9-9-11).

THE Maharani Holkar of Indore entertained nearly 1,000 children at Broadstairs on Sept. 6, in honour of the third birthday of her son, Bala Sahib, who is the heir to the Principality.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100	14 p.c.	275
Bank of Bombay	500	500	18 p.c.	1725
Bank of India	100	50	6 "	66¼
Bank of Bengal............	500	500	14 "	1665
Bank of Madras............	500	500	12 "	1600
Bank of Burmah	100	100	7 "	133
Bank of Rangoon	100		6 "	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld...	50	10	5 "	10½
National Bank of India...	25	12½	12 p.c.	570
Panjab National Bank...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India...	50	30	8	33
Specie Bank	100	50	7	51¼
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.—	100	10	6½	9¼ xd
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank..............	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bank	£10	£4	...	76¼
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	7 "	£19
Do.	25	12½	7 "	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	$125	$125	£2	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)............	1100	1100	45	900
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	65
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6p.c.	170
Broach City..................	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	1230x
Godavery Valley............	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	620
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hinglee	100	100	6p.c.	90
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	137½
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co..	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9p.c.	330
Mahomedpura Cotton......	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	285
New East India	1000	1000	75	950
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60	8451¼
New Berar....................	500	500	40	530
New Prince of Wales	500	500	80	700
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Parbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	700
Surat City	200	200	20	250
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld. ...	500	500	50	665
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	150	12	N

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Al'ck Ashdown & Co......	100	100	6 p.c.	237
All India Ut. Co. Ld.......	100	20	5 "	17
Bamankua	10	10		5¼
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	28¼
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p.c.	90
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	60
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p.c.	5501¼
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. ....O.	£10	£10	Nil.	140
Do do. P.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	174
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	2 p.c.	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	860
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p.c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co. ......O	250	250	7-8	290
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	295
Central I. M. Co., Ld. ...	10	10	3¼	30½
Delhi Flour...................	200	200	10	114
Empire of I. L. A..........	500	50	25 p.c.	200
John Roberts and Co. ...	100	100	5 p.c.	205
Josts Fans Supply Co. ...	100	50	7 yr.	50
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ "	162
Karac Landing	200	75	12	115
Marcks and Co	100	100	8	100 xd
Marsland Price and Co O.	100	100	4 p.c.	...
Do. do. P.	100	100	7 p.c.	84 xd
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co.	200	50	18¼ yr.	275
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co.	40	40	10 p.c.	35 xd
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	yr. 42	7451¼
Shivrajpore Syn. etc. ...	10	10	...	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	100	5	95 xd.
Soundy and Co	100	100	...	20 N.
Tata Iron Steel Co. Ld. O.	75	85	...	70
D.	30	30	...	113¼
P.	150	130	...	168
Thacker and Co.	50	50	25 p.c.	228
Telephone Co.	25	25	yr. 1¼	55
Treacher and Co.	500	500	yr. 30	520

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	540
Alliance	1000	1000	...	10
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	130
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	195
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co.	250	250	15	550
Bombay United	250	250	Nil	292¼
Century	100	100	3	182¼
Central India	500	500	70	1767¼
China	1000	1000	...	700
Chho Silk	500	500	20	440
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1170
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	500
Connaught	300	300	...	185
Coorla	1000	1000	yr. 20	460
Crescent	100	100	4	62¼
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	775
Crown	500	500	20	600
David	250	250	10	857¼
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	500
Empress	500	500	...	140
Edward Sassoon Mill	200	200	nil	177¼
Fazulbhoy	250	250	...	200
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1170
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	240
Gold Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	200
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	445
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	360
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton.............	500	500	...	120
Indian Mfg	1000	1000	...	300
Indo-China Mfg	1000	1000	nil	700
James Greaves	500	500	...	245
Jamshed Mfg	250	250	5	145
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	260
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	150
Khandesh	1000	610	25	760
Khatow Makonjee..........	1000	1000	45	800
Kohinoor	500	500	15	620
Leopold	100	100	...	68
Lakshmi Cotton.............	1000	1000	yr.100	1335
Madras United	1000	1000	50	2300
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	80	2510
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	60	2700
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	80	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100¼
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	162
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	760
Phoenix	100	100	6	70
Presidency	1000	1000	...	350
Queen	1000	1000	nil	100
Ripon	1000	1000	...	400
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	50	725
Sassoon Silk	500	500	yr. 85	540¼
Sholapur	1000	1000	125	4200
S. Mahratha	250	250	15	115
Standard Mills	500	500	25	870
Sun	250	250	nil	80¼
Swan	250	250	10	180¼
Swadesh	500	500	25	1065
Textile	500	500	20	840
Vishnu Cotton ....O.	500	500	nil	480
Do. ...P.	500	500	nil	627¼
Western India	1000	1000	25	870

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p.c.	645
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	6 "	125
Sindh Light Railways Ld. (Mirpur Khas—Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100		130
Do. Mirpur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	128½
Tapti-Valley Railway Co	500	500	4½ "	500
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ "	125
Central Provinces	25		4 "	33
Guzrat Railway	25		4 "	30

Interest at 4 per cent payable while line under construction.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Arabia" Sept. 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Arabia," with the English mails of the 8th instant, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, brought the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Allen, Capt H and Mrs
Boyd, Mr A
Brodie, Lt H G and Mrs
Bell, Mr T
Braddyll, Lt C
Brander, Capt E H C
Biscoe, Mrs E
Barrell's, nurse (Maun)
Mrs
Collingwood, Mr C C
Cooper, Revd J S
Clarke, Mr P S
Clarke, Mrs L A G and inft
Dobson, Miss
Dewey, Miss
Dargie, Mr J
Davidson, Maj S R and Mrs
Ewing, Miss
Elliott, Major C R
East, Mr A
Essen, Mr W B and Mrs
Fox, Col H C
Fenwick, Mr R and Mrs
Fitzgerald, Mr W J
Griffiths, Miss W E
Grahams Mrs O K, nurse
Graham, Mrs W L
Graeme, Lt H F
Houston, Capt
Harvey, Mr G J
Higgins, Mr P C
Hassan, Mr S A
Holden, Mr
Hickey, Capt W R
Krishna, Mr, servant
Love, Mr N H D
Lloyd, Mrs W E Em and child
Lempriere, Mrs A R
Lumb, Capt F G E
Lake, Mr E
Lake, Mrs E
Manton, Revd W
Morris, Mrs D
Macpherson, Mrs L
Murray, Miss and Miss G
Mody, Mr J D
McFarland, Miss
Mickey, Miss E and child
Middlemass, Capt R
Norton, Miss M
Native, Mariservent
Ogden, Mr R M, Mrs and 2 children
Potterl, Mr L B
Perrol's, nurse Mrs
Russell, Mrs
Ransfords, Capt F and Mrs
Rose, Mrs H E
Ricards, Mrs
Richards, Mr M C
Rogers, Miss M
Rodger, Miss J E
Rennison, Capt A J
Richards, Mrs E L
Rajpipla, H H the Rajah
Shuttleworth, Capt D
Shenton, Mr A E and Mrs
Smyth, Mr C M
Saunderson, Revd A J
Stephens, Mrs N
Tyler, Major R E
Tarran, Mr F P
Terrols, Mrs and 2 children
Tarran, Mrs and 2 infants
Tenant, Mrs
Telang, Dr
Thomas, Miss D and Miss G
Woodside, Miss G O
Westmacott, Mrs C B
Walker, Mr R, Mrs and inft
Wells, Mr T R
Wright, Revd A Y
Wheeler, Mrs and 2 Misses
Waldron, Asst Pay Master H C
Wilson, Col, native servant

GIBRALTER TO BOMBAY.—May, W B

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Burt, Mr H A S and Mrs
Brooke, Mr A F
Bayley, Mr C B
Ball, Mr E H
Braun, Mr F
Brooke, Mr G H
Bateson, Mr H
Barrett, Hon Mrs
Barritt, Capt
Bevan, Mr H
Bradley, Mr T
Benzemra, Mordijay
Buchanan, Mr K H
Bolsard, Mr S J
Baynes' Mr G M
Brown, Mr O
Bamjee, Mr D H
Couchman, Capt H J
Cohen, Mrs C W
Chit Navis, Mr S M and Mrs
Chandy, Revd C J
Campbell, Mr K
Chanter, Capt A D and Mrs
Cox, Mr H R
Coke, Major A H
Coleridge, Capt J D
Cham, Mr and Mrs.
Carapict, Mr W N
Dinshaw, Mr S C and Mrs
Deane, Mr H H
Dongal, Mr J D R and Mrs
Doctor, Mrs C J
David, Lady
Dater, Mr G L
Dowden, Lt H C J
Dinshaw, Miss M
Dady, Mr K D K
Egerton, Mr B
Framjee, Mr B S
Frazer, Lt Col G S and Mrs
Fotheringham, Mr A
Ferguson, Capt V M
Glazebrook, Hon N S
Graham, Mrs W
Hamilton, Mr O P
Hands, Mr J H
Hess, Mr A
Jennings, Lt-Col W E and Mrs
Jelf, Mr A R
Krishma, Mr B P
Kersey, Mr J and Mrs
Long, Mr W H
Learoyed, Mrs H B
Lawrie, Mr H J
Laing, Mrs
Monk, Mr F F
McPherson, Mrs G
McLean, Mr R
McLeon, Lt G D
Mowat, Capt J S
Maingakis, Mr
Mackay, (Maid) child
Mahon, Genl
Makil, Rt Revd M
Murrell, Mr H R
Murdock, Mr B
Montaframl, Mrs A
Naidu, Mr T S
Nation, Mr L W
Pursotam, Mr V
Panthaki, Mr J B C
Petit, Sir D
Pershad, Mr S
Polts, Mr W F
Peermahomed, Mr A B
Paterson, Col F H
Phisoj, Mr J and Mrs
Phillips, Mr W H
Palmer, Capt W L
Rustonji, Mr J
Roberts, Mr D
Rao Bahadur, V R Pandit
Ross, Mr N M
Rutter, Mr T
Richardson, Maj J J
Rampel, Mr G C
Robinson, Miss
Ramchand, Mr
Renny Tailyour, Col T F
Strong, Miss H S
Sterling, Lady
Stansfield, Mr
Smith, Lt-Col H
Shettle Capt F B
Shrooff, Mr N
Salvin, Mr H C G
Southerland, Major
Salsaha, Mr J Z
Sutcliffe, Mr G E
Taylor, Mr T and Mrs
Thomas, Mr B G P
Terrot, Capt C R and Mrs
Tarrant, Mr F A
Treadaway, Mr J G
Tomlinson, Mr H
Tarachand, Miss D
Tazalbhoy, Mr D and Mr H D
Vandeleur, Mr R S
Vallskalun, Reo M
Wood, Mr C W
Winch, Mr H J
White, Mr J
Ward, Mr W M
Winch, Mrs
Woolley, Mr J E
Walter, Mr B
Wigley, Mrs J
Wutzler, Mr H
Williams, Mr P and Mrs
Wingrove, Miss
Zimmerman, Mr E

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Allason, Maj-Genl
Brocklehurst, Mr H C
Dayrell, Mr W S
Knight, Col
Marlow, Col B W
Ramchand, Mr
Washington, Maj C F G
Woodward, Capt C P
Williamson, Mr
Wilson, Col M R H

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Beckham, Lt A
Clarke, Mr A G, Mrs
Findlay, Mr A B
Priddey, Mr H J
Qunan, Mr, Mrs
Wyatt, Capt

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Bennett, Rev Dr A K
Brown, Mr G
Booker, Miss
Cotter, Lt G E G
Gershon, Mr E
Hist, Mr S
Hunt, Capt H & C
Hill, Mr H
Kempe, H F C
Liddan, Mr E S
Meyer, Mr J
Mehta, Mr R J
Potf, Capt E H
Sim, Mr A G
Whiffis, Lt Col E
Woodwarde, Mr R F
Whitechurch, Capt L S, Mrs

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Egypt," Sept. 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt," sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Astleigh, Mr R P
Bayley, Mrs Anson
Blackburn, Mr T
Blackburn, Mrs and child
Bonnaud, Mr A P
Bonnaud, Mrs A P
Bonnaud, Master F
Bonnaud, Master R
Bond, Mr T B
Boyd, Mr C C
Broughton, Capt. B D
Barton, Miss
Carreras, Mrs R P
Cuthervalu, Mr
Camell, Mr
Ducat, Mrs F W
Eddis, Mr
Endicott, Mr A
Foster, Mr K
Guise, Mrs J D and infant
Gupta, Mr S N
Graham, Mr A K
Hammick, Mr H A
Haythornthwaite, Rev J P and Mrs
Harker, Mrs and Miss
Hudson, Mrs
Harding, Mr A
Harrington, Mrs H E
Harrington, Master Carroll
Harris, Mr D
Hasan, Mr M
Irwin, Capt. T S
Imran, Mr S A
Inkson, Maj E T
Keily, Maj F P C
Kemp, Mr and Mrs W J, and 2 infants
Kotal, Mr and Mrs K P
Khan, Mr A H
Lewis, Mrs G
Merrick, Mr and Mrs H W, infant and nurse
Maung, Mr
Master, Mr J A
MacDonald, Mrs W C and infant
Nicholl, Capt, nurse and infant
Nandan, Mr D
Powell, Capt H
Peek, Mr J
Redford, Mr A
Redford, Mr Alfred
Redford, (Jnr) Mr
Redford, Mrs
Richardson, Mr T W
Rosenthal, Mr V
Ramsden, Mr L R
Scott, Rev Dr R
Sen, Mr S K
Sen, Mr J K
Shorrock, Mr and Mrs C
Steem, Mr M
Shah, Mr M M
Scholfield, Mr W F
Singh, Mr B H
Scott, Mr E
Stanforth, Mr H C
Talbot, Mrs H and infant
Thompson, Mrs Bryan
Toynbee, Mrs
Trench, Miss Leo
Waller, Miss
Werden, Rev L H
Woodward, Mr F J

MAJOR DONALD Christian Strachan Lindsay Carnegie, of Spynie and Boysack, of Playfair Terrace, St. Andrews, N. B., and of Kimblethmont House, Arbroath, formerly of the 17th Bengal Cav., left, in addition to real estate of considerable value, personal estate of the total value of £60,250, of which the personal estate in the United Kingdom, amounts to £56,160.

IRRITATING HUMOUR FROM KNEES TO TOES

Suffered Terribly. People Astonished by His Condition. Walking Difficult. Bought Cuticura Ointment, Pills and Soap. In Few Days Improvement Wonderful.

Cured Solely by Cuticura Remedies.

"I am most happy to tell of the cure in my son's legs, wrought by the Cuticura Remedies. For four years he has suffered terribly with large irritating and bleeding sores, as large as a penny, from his knees to his toes. His legs have been one mass of sores. He was quite lame, and walking was a great difficulty. Many people remarked on the peculiar way he walked, and on being shown the condition of his legs, were astonished. I have used many kinds of ointment, and had advice from chemists, two doctors and a physician, all of whom only gave temporary relief. They became worse than ever this spring, and I resolved to have one more try, although I had not much hope of getting them better. I bought a box of Cuticura Ointment, with Cuticura Pills and Cuticura Soap, and used as directed. In a few days the improvement was wonderful. The irritation was less severe, and they continued improving. After using two boxes of Cuticura Ointment, the cure was effected, solely by the Cuticura Remedies. I only wish I had tried them years ago, for they would have saved a great deal of pain and expense. Those who saw his legs when they were bad are now surprised at the wonderful cure. I shall never fail to recommend the treatment." (Signed) Mrs. G. French, Cornish Hall End, Finchingfield, Essex, Eng., Dec. 1, 1909.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Post-free, 32-page Cuticura book, containing invaluable advice on the treatment of skin troubles.

LIVER, STOMACH & BOWEL TROUBLES.

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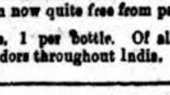

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

LABOUR AND THE DOCTORS.

Mr. Ben Tillet can always be relied upon to urge those whose interests he professes to have at heart upon courses which must alienate the symyathies of fair-minded people. He did it yesterday at the Trade Union Congress, in seconding the Insurance Bill resolution, moved by Mr. Clynes, which demanded, among other things, a medical court to punish doctors for misconduct, neglect of duty, or excessive charges. Doctors were far more unscrupulous than lawyers, said the Syndicalist boss; he knew hundreds of cases in which doctors had perjured themselves for the benefit of employers in whose pay they were, and pronounced men fit for work who speedily died. And so on, and so on. One would expect sweeping calumnies of this kind to be resented by men who, if they are really as representative of the working classes as they claim to be, ought to know how unselfishly the medical profession has proved itself the poor man's friend. Base ingratitude to the struggling men who sacrifice themselves to the needs of humanity on terms which would be fiercely denounced as sweating in any other calling, could hardly go further. To the credit of Mr. G. H. Roberts, M. P., be it said that he did protest, declaring that doctors were as conscious as workmen to do the fair and right thing. But the resolution was carried by a large majority.

SCENERY AND ACTORS.

The exhibition in a London picture gallery of a set of designs for a stage setting of "Macbeth" by Mr. Gordon Craig, and the general applause which has been bestowed on the far more complex pictures now being displayed nightly at His Majesty's Theatre, will start once more the old arguments as to whether (1) Shakspeare's plays are better given without scenery, and (2), if scenery is to be used, should it aim at stirring the imagination or satisfying it?—and it will be obvious that Mr. Craig's designs are calculated to stir the imagination, while those on Sir Herbert Tree's stage aim at satisfying it. Such pictures as those at His Majesty's of the battlements and the inner courtyard of Macbeth's castle, Lady Macduff's garden, and the lane in England are like a witness's oath they give the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. There are many things to be said before such questions can be considered to be finally answered, but one rather important one is that whatever it may be, the scenery of a theatrical production must harmonise with the other aspects of the production, and, above all, with the acting. Mr. Craig tells of actorsand actresses who have said that, if his scenery were used, there would be nothing left for them to do. If this means that his canvases would monopolise the attention of the audience, then Mr. Craig has laboured to produce inartistic things. If, on the other hand, it means that no acting could rise to the imaginative appeal of the pictures, then there must be something wrong with the actors and acresses. To put it briefly, imaginative scenery will harmonise admirably with imaginative acting, but will only incommode the actor and irritate the spectator when it appears as a setting for the acting that is "obvious."

ANOTHER WINDFALL TO THE NATION.

At a moment when that estimable body, the Societe des Amis du Louvre, is busy with its loss and the moral attached, its counterpart in England, the National Art Collections' Fund, has every reason to congratulate itself. It has been instrumental in adding to the National Gallery the last jewel of fine painting bequeathed to us by the fifteenth-century Flemings, and apart from its essential value in the evolution of art, the Mabuse just acquired goes to fill a gap in our collection of this particular school—one which has always been especially endeared to Englishmen because of its sincerity, its supremacy in workmanship, and the certainty with which it led the way in the discovery and perfecting of oil as a medium of expression. No appeal is necessary, such as some of the critics make to the commanding place which the Old Masters have given to the incident of the Epiphany, or, as plain folk call it, the visit of the Three Kings. More than the legend of the Sangrail, it goes to colour the religious symbolism of the Middle Ages, and it is still a living force among the children of the Latin races when, on January 6, the Christmas "crib" is altered to admit the mimic figures of the Wise Men from the East. But these reminders are useful as accounting for the intensity of devotion the subject has received in Christian art. And as for those people who remain unaffected by these sentimental considerations, these are two points to the good. It has saved one of the richest art investments from leaving the country, and the nation has not had to pay a penny to the avaricious middleman.

THE PEACE OF CROYDON.

Croydon is determined that its streets shall be peaceful, so far at any rate as the crying of wares is concerned and a new and very stringent bye-law has been passed empowering the arrest of any hawker persisting in calling or shouting after having been requested, on reasonable grounds, to desist. Under this statute, a Croydon invalid will be able to send his servant to give into custody the muffin-man who will not stop ringing his bell, the milkman who will persist in yelling "Milk-coo!" and the vendor of lavender who strolls placidly along warbling his pathetic little ditty. Probably most people will hope that the lavender-man will escape, for his song is as pretty as the herb he sells, but there should be no mercy on the other offenders—and it is only right that one should include raucous-voiced sellers of newspapers in the list. They are often the worst offenders of all. It is not only invalids who suffer by these voices of the gutter. Conceive the situation of a Croydon bard, painfully compiling a little ballade, rondeau, or triolet, and being disturbed all the while by a loud voiced person yelling, "Vegetable marrahs, fourpence!" under his window; or a Croydon dramatist writing a super-subtle love scene to the accompaniment of a fantasia on a muffin-bell up the whole length of the street on one side and down the whole length of it on the other. The loss to literature, the impoverishment of the stage, and the "expense of spirit" in the case of the author himself are all matters for patriotic reflections of a tragic kind. Consequently, one not only congratulates Croydon on its new bye-law, but unhesitatingly says 'Other municipalities, please copy."

THE PAVEMENT OGLER.

One has it on Gilbertian authority that a certain Mikado, on ascending the throne, noted a need of drastic legislation for the "steadying" of young men, and duly decreed in words succinct, that all who flirted, leered, or winked, unless connubially linked, should forthwith be beheaded. It was an extreme measure, and like most extreme measures, it effected very little. And yet, from Los Angeles, in California, comes somewhat similar news. The singularly pretty Miss Fay Evans, "wearing exquisite clothes," promenaded the main thoroughfares of that city one afternoon, and gave into the custody of the police every man who ogled her as she walked along. And, as a result, ten man were fined £6 apiece or thirty days, and Miss Evans has suddenly become the latest heroine in the Advance of Woman Movement. Obviously no well-behaved man will have the smallest sympathy with the ten fined. There is a type of man who literally cannot let a personable woman pass him in the street without leering at her in an impudent way. Of course, ladies at last get used to this sort of annoyance, and are able to avoid seeing a good deal of it, but that is no reason why it should not be stopped, if possible. But can it be stopped? Will even the law of Los Angeles, the courage of Miss Fay Evans, and £60 in fines stop it? One has our doubts. As long as women are pretty and men vain, the cad will behave after the fashion of his kind, and the only thing that will check him will be the hand or the cane of the offended lady's male escort—if she is so lucky as to have one at the moment of the ogler's manifestations.

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I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.
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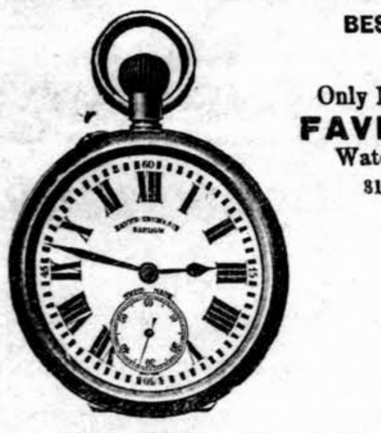

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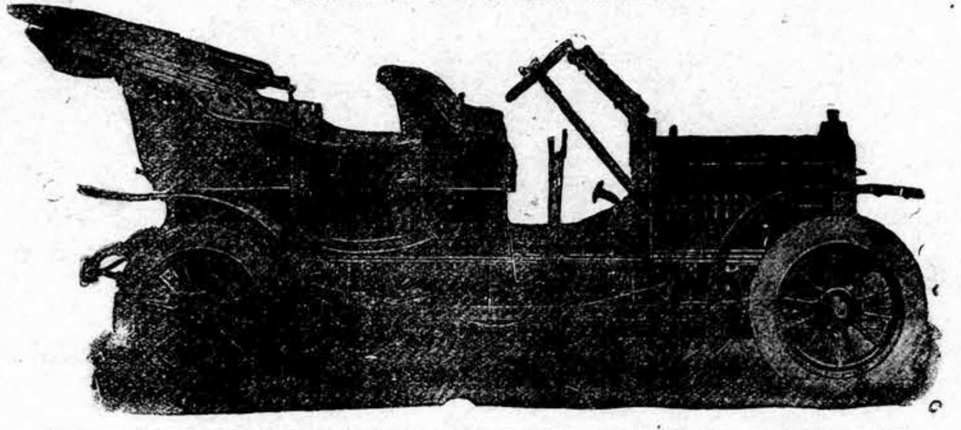

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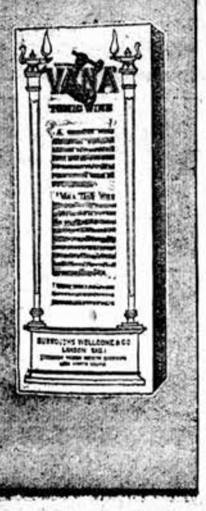

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